The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2128. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[OPERATIONS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.]

U. S. Steam-Frigate Colorado Crippled.

Vessels of the Home Squadron Ordered to Sea.

Philadelphia Fitting Out Slavers—One Thousand Slaves Landed from One Vessel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The Colorado, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer Mcintosh, arrived here on the 30th ult., from Aspinwall, after communicating with the *Pigmouth* and the steamer Fulton, off the harbor of Havana. She (the C.) did not go into that port in consequence of yellow fever and small-pox among the shipping.

Shortly after anchoring at Key West, it was discovered that the after crank of the crank-shaft of the C. was completely broken in two, thus rendering her engines perfectly useless! The C. will have to proceed immediately to some Northern port for repairs and to be examined, for her hold is in such a foul and filthy condition that it is almost impossible to breathe the air in all parts of the ship. Besides, her iron work is very defective, much of it having given away upon the slightest strain. She would probably lose her masts in an ordinary squall. It would be wise for the Navy Department to order this ship to Boston, and transfer her officers and men to the Roanoke, which has recently been repaired, and it would save time and money to do so at once. If the Government anticipate any exigency in our public affairs at Greytown or Aspinwall, the *Wabash* and *Pawnee* could be sent down until the Roanoke came out. Let the *Colorado* be thoroughly overhauled, as was the Roanoke, and there is no doubt she can be made a magnificent ship; her architectural proportions and perfect symmetry being without fault. She, I learn from good authority, that the C. and the R. were built out of the *same pile of timber*; and if decayed timbers were found in the R., it is reasonable to suppose there are some in the C. In many respects, it is said, she is certainly a weak ship—in her bows and stern particularly—and the Department should have her carefully examined. She was badly fitted out, in every respect, at the Gosport Navy-Yard. Her engines have performed without fault, from the time she left Hampton Roads until her arrival at Key West—steaming nearly the whole distance—and the untoward accident to her machinery has caused much despondant feeling among her officers and men. She is rendered perfectly unserviceable, in her machinery, by this break down, and also requires some alteration to make her reliable as a sailing ship. The C. is certainly the handsomest war steamer yet built by our Government.

The C. will, doubtless, proceed to Boston about the 1st of August. She comes alongside the Government wharf here, to fill up, for she is very light—being without coal in her bunkers.

The officers and crew are fine specimens of our service; and Flag-Officer McIntosh has endeared himself to them by his urbanity and officer-like bearing. I am assured he would not willingly part with the C., but the flag-vessel of this station should be a steamer, of sufficient fleetness to communicate with celerity his orders to the ships of his squadron.

The Wabash has been in this port about twenty days, waiting orders. The *Macedonian* arrived on the 1st inst. Paymin sailed on a cruise the 7th, and will shortly return for further orders.

A few days before the arrival of the C., a large slaver, a ship, having on board *one thousand slaves* appeared off this port and was spoken by a pilot. Captain informed pilot she was chased off Cape St. Antonio by a British cruiser. I have since learned, her cargo was successfully landed at or near Bahia Honda. Recently a large slaver was fitted out on the coast of Yucatan; and I hear from good authority that she was furnished with water-casks, &c., and [illegible] from this port a short time [illegible] by the Ships, as that vessel [illegible] day. The brig was seized—captain and crew [illegible], escaped.

The Fourth of July was observed at Key West by the Wabash, *Colorado*, *Macedonian* and *Dolphin* firing simultaneously a national salute at 1 P. M.

There is an American bark here with yellow fever on board, having lost her supercargo. She is from the Island of Cuba.

Key West is unusually healthy.

It is about to be suggested that the Government close one dock, the coal-house connected, and the [illegible] dock. The coal could be put for one year in the [illegible] dock. The [illegible] steamers is now thrown up near the beach in bulk, and exposed to the weather. This exposure, in a short time, renders it almost useless for generating steam. Much of the Government money is wasted in this way. The building is ready for its roof; the timber for the roof is upon the spot, but will soon be so decayed as to be unfit for the purpose! This is a miserable policy on the part of our Government. *Trees are growing within the walls of the coal house!* Key West is unsurpassed in locality as a coaling depôt for our war steamers. Fort Taylor commands the entrance and protects the town and shipping.

It is rumored that the *Isabel* brought dispatches from our Government for the vessels of the Home Squadron to concentrate at Greytown, but nothing further has transpired as to the cause of this movement.

1 P. M.—I learn that the United States steamer *Water Witch*, Commander Rondeau, just arrived from Havana, will be dispatched in half an hour for Charleston, S. C., with the Flag-Lieutenant of the *Colorado*, bearing important dispatches to the Navy Department. I further learn that, unless the C. is immediately ordered home to some Northern port and docked out, a fearful epidemic may be anticipated from her foul and filthy condition. Symptoms of fever have already appeared in her. The *Wabash* could remain in these waters until the Roanoke could be prepared, and there are the strongest reasons given on shore here why the flag-officer of the Home Squadron should not be separated from the *Colorado*.

X.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—MOVEMENTS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Friday, July 9, 1858.

The flag-ship *Wabash*, Capt. SAMUEL BARRON, bearing the flag (blue) of flag-officer E. A. F. LAVALLETTE, has finished taking in coal, water and provisions, and is now ready for sea. Advantage has been taken of the fine weather to practice target-firing and boat-exercise.

She is without doubt as efficient an armed vessel as any that floats. Since leaving New-York she has maintained her well-earned reputation, and will do honor to her country wherever she may be ordered. She will perhaps make a cruise round Cuba and return here to meet the next mail.

The flag-ship *Colorado*, Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDNER, bearing the flag (red) of flag-officer JAMES MCINTOSH, arrived here on the 30th ult. Upon examining the machinery, the after crank of after engine was found broken in the web, between the hub and pin, rendering the engines useless until a new crank-shaft can be procured and fitted, which will require at least three months.

It is to be regretted that, in addition to the accident to the engines, the condition of the ships is such as to render a medical survey necessary. The Board will probably recommend her to go to some of the Northern yards, to be broken out, tanks removed, and the bilges thoroughly cleansed the stench has become alarming, and fears are entertained of an epidemic. In case the doctors do not condemn her, prompt sanitary measures will be adopted, and she will take in coal as ballast and proceed to Aspinwall, in obedience to orders received by last mail. Third Assistant Engineer FRANKLIN K. HAIN has tendered his resignation.

The brig *Dolphin* got under way at noon of the 7th, and went to sea next morning. We learn she has gone to Aspinwall *vid* Havana. She was reported quite healthy.

Passed Midshipman ALEXANDER F. CROSMAN has been detached from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Dolphin*, as Acting Master, in place of ÆNEAS ARMSTRONG, who went home (sick) in the store-ship *Relief*.

The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. URIAH P. LEVY, arrived on the 2d. On her passage from Havana, she fell in with an English steamer, supposed at the time to be the *Styx*, but since ascertained to be the *Devastation*; both vessels beat to quarters, and kept company for about an hour, when the steamer hauled off, and the *Macedonian* kept on her course.

Pilot-boat *Fairy*, of Key West, reports that, on the 1st inst., about 8 A. M., he spoke a ship of about seven hundred tons, painted black, with bright masts, and black yards, no name on her stern, windsails down each hatch, and every indication of being a slaver. She hoisted Spanish colors, the Captain was a Spaniard, and, in broken English, told the pilot that he had been chased off the Coast of Cuba by a man-of-war. The pilot says he was quite near, an

---

The Secretary of the Navy has assigned, under the late act, one sloop to be built at each of the ports of Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola; the seventh is yet undetermined, but claimed by Washington, and urged for Philadelphia. Political necessities will probably decide in favor of a small side wheel steamer, for the Chinese seas, to be ordered at San Francisco.

The United States Steamer Pulaski at Tampico.

The Commander of the Home Squadron has been severely criticised for refusing to assist a fleet of American merchantmen in defending the Custom-House at Tampico of its duties. An officer of the vessel has addressed the following letter to the Mobile *Register*, vindicating Lieutenant ALMY:

SIR: In your issue of the 9th ult., I noticed a violent, and to those who know the facts, an uncalled for attack on Lieutenant ALMY, of the United States steamer *Fulton*, and on the Navy generally. I would have answered that article at the time of its appearance, had I not been prevented by sickness. I would have answered it then, as I do now, not as the champion of Lieutenant ALMY, but in order to give the country a true statement of the case, and to show how facts can be perverted when interest calls for their perversion, and to show also the delicate duties officers of the NAVY have sometimes to perform.

The steamer *Fulton* went into the Tampico River about the middle of April. She found there four American vessels detained to pay duties before proceeding up to the city of Tampico. These vessels were detained by an order from Gen. GARZA, who commanded all the forces in the State of Tamaulipas fighting for (JUAREZ) one of the Presidents of Mexico. By a proclamation from this President, the custom-house for the city of Tampico had been established at the mouth of the Tampico River, and as he had possession of that territory, of course he had the right to start a custom-house there, and would have had the right (had he wished to exert it) of preventing vessels from going to Tampico at all, as that town was in a state of siege.

The captains of the vessels so detained refused to pay the duties there, on the plea that other duties would be exacted of them on their arrival at Tampico. Was that the fault of Gen. GARZA?

One of the captains (he of the brig *Stetson*) refused even to show his manifest, whereupon Gen. GARZA had part of the cargo taken from that vessel in order, as he stated, to see that there were no arms or ammunition on board. Thus matters stood when the *Fulton* arrived.

After Lieut. ALMY communicated with some of the subordinate officers of GARZA, he sent an officer to have interview with GARZA himself, and sent by that officer a letter demanding explanations for his conduct, and demanding redress for these (as he supposed) injured vessels. The officer whom he sent invited GARZA to come on board the *Fulton* and have an interview with Lieut. ALMY, thinking that by bringing the two commanders in contact, the business would be sooner settled. GARZA promised to come and did come the next day. On his arrival on board he went into the cabin, and was there three or four hours, explaining to Lieut. ALMY why he had detained these vessels, and why he had taken a part of the cargo out of the brig *Stetson*. The course he had pursued coincided with the views on the subject of WEBSTER and KENT. ALMY saw that GARZA had done nothing but what he had a right to do, but at the same time insisted that the cargo of the *Stetson* should be restored by GARZA, and if any things belonging to her had been lost or destroyed, that he (GARZA) should pay for them. This he promised to do, and the cargo was put on board that vessel again. ALMY then requested GARZA to allow these vessels to proceed to their destinations. After some hesitation on the part of GARZA, he assented.

The vessels were taken to Tampico or to sea as they desired. I will state here that no duties were asked from vessels leaving Tampico, but only their pilotage over the bar, which the captains said had been paid in Tampico, but the authorities at Tampico had no pilots at the bar, and the vessels bound to sea were cheated out of their pilotage before leaving the city. That was certainly no look-out of GARZA's. Gen. GARZA, in the interview I have alluded to, told ALMY that if any more vessels came in he should compel them to pay duties before going up the river. Whether ALMY assented to this, or not, I do not know; but letters were sent by the different Consuls in Tampico to the captain of a Spanish frigate lying outside the bar, to warn vessels bound to that place of the state of affairs. An English vessel came, bound to Tampico, and, although an English man-of-war was there, the vessel did not come in, because she knew she would have to pay double duties.

If the captain of this English man-of-war had had any show of right on his side, do you think he would have let the opportunity for promotion slip? Unquestionably not! After this English merchant vessel had left, an American brig arrived, and her consignees wanted ALMY to go out and bring her up to Tampico in defiance of GARZA, law, and everything, which ALMY very properly refused to do. Was he not right? You have now the secret of the ill-feeling toward the steamer *Fulton* by the *Americans* in Tampico. The grand entertainment offered to GARZA on board the *Fulton* consisted of some sardines, crackers and wine, set on the cabin table during this long and tiresome interview. Lieutenant ALMY is charged with not sending a boat for the Consul on the arrival of the *Fulton* at Tampico. The accusation is false. A boat was sent for the Consul and he declined going off himself, but asked the officer if he would be kind enough to allow a friend of his (the Consul's) to go off with him. The officer assented, and did bring this friend of the Consul's (a Mr. JOLLY) off with him to the ship.

I believe I have spoken of all the points in your article but one. I may have forgotten some of them, for I read it only once and have not the paper by me now. The omitted point is the rottenness of the Navy. You say it is rotten—that may be very true; but just manage somehow or other to get the nation into a naval war, and you will find that the spirits of DECATUR, of HULL, of BAINBRIDGE and of PERRY are still hovering over it, and will lead the present generation of officers on to emulate their gallant deeds. You will find that the courage of INGRAHAM in protecting his country's honor, and the calmness with which HERNDON died, will be reenacted by those officers whom your article tends to bring into contempt.

C.

The New U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

The United States steam-propeller sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, constructing at the Westervelt ship-yard, is now sufficiently advanced to enable her builders announce a day for launching, which will take place on the 27th inst., at 10 A. M. The *Brooklyn* being the first Naval vessel which our Government has intrusted to merchant builders, by contract, much interest has naturally been felt for her success, and the present state of the ship, preparatory to launching, is the most desirable one for examination by any who may feel interested.

It is confidently believed that if the Government do not overload her, (as has sometimes been the case with our Naval ships, when they possess the capacity for storage,) that she will prove herself to be a most efficient vessel as regards all the desirable requisites of strength, and steaming and sailing qualities, a light draft of water, and ability to carry heavy battteries.

The *Brooklyn*, although known as a sloop of war is longer than the famous *Pennsylvania*, and it is to be trusted will be of vastly more service. Her length on deck is 247 feet, her breadth of beam 43 feet, and depth 21 feet 6 inches. Her keel is of best white oak 17 by 20 inches, and an average length of over 50 feet. Her entire frame (including the solid four, which is 17 inches thick, and is carried up to the second futtock heads) is of live oak, and is thoroughly braced with 4½ by ¾-inch iron, well fastened to the frame. The inner and outer coverings are of best selected white oak—the ceiling or inner covering being from 6 to 9 inches thick, and the outer planking from 5 to 7 inches. The kelsons are of white oak, being five in number. The center kelsons are 17 by 20 inches; sister kelsons 14 by 14 inches, and the bilge kelsons 16 by 18 inches, and 16 by 16 inches. The fastening is driven through, and is one-half copper and one-half Long Island locust treenails from the keel to the 18-foot line, and iron and locust treenails from that point upwards. In caulking, the oakum is driven hard up to the timbers, making the seams as solid as the planking itself. The deck-beams, ledges, carlines, water-ways and deck-plank are of fine grain yellow pine. The beams are secured to the frames by 7 and 8-inch oak lodging and lap knees, and 10, 11 and 12-inch hanging knees. The hatch and scuttle combings, mast combings, pin rails, &c., on main-deck are of mahogany, making a very handsome finish. The ship is intended to carry 12 nine-inch shell guns and 2 eleven-inch pivot guns. This number, however, might be increased to 24 nine-inch guns, as this is the number of her ports. The vessel is also divided into four water-tight compartments by yellow pine bulkheads of an improved construction, adding much to the strength and safety of the ship.

The *Brooklyn* will be sparred and fully rigged and equipped as a sailing-ship, with about the allowance and outfit of a rasped frigate, and will have the auxiliary power of two horizontal condensing cross-head engines of 65-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, applied to a composition propeller 14 feet 6 inches diameter and 20 feet pitch—the propeller to be arranged to hoist up at pleasure. The boilers are Martin's patent, which have proved most successful in various naval vessels.

The engines, boilers, &c., which are in a great state of forwardness, are building at the Fulton Iron Works, by Messrs. JAMES MURRAY & Co., under the superintendence of DANIEL B. MARTIN, Esq., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. The hull, spars, &c., are under the Government supervision and inspection of SAMUEL M. POOK, Esq., Naval Architect; and the ordnance and ordnance equipment under the direction of Captain STEPHEN C. ROWAN, Ordnance Officer at Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is expected that the *Brooklyn* will make a trial-trip in November, exactly seven years from date of contract, and immediately be placed in active service.

A Veteran of the Navy.

Among the passengers on board the U. S. store-ship *Relief*, who were sent home from the Pacific squadron, was the well-known Naval veteran Captain D. DODD, Master's Mate, whose long and honorable term of service in the navy of his country has made his name familiar, as it has rendered his person respected and beloved by all his associates. Mr. DODD entered the naval service in the year 1799, and in 1812 was made a Midshipman. He was in many of the naval engagement, during the war, and was on board the *Constitution* during her memorable fight with the *Guerriere*, every incident of which is still fresh in his memory, and they are related with all the cleverness and fluency that one would speak of the events of yesterday. In the year 1821 he was on the Pacific Station during the revolution of Chili against the Spaniards, and in his zeal for the triumph of republican institutions, he volunteered to assist the Chilians in their struggle. He was made a Lieutenant in their service, and fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Maypo. At this time they had no vessels in their navy. His services were subsequently acknowledged by a complimentary vote of the first Assembly. Some time afterwards they armed a merchant brig, of 6 guns, and placed him in command to cruise for the enemy's ships off Callao. In an unlucky moment, while becalmed, he was taken by two Spanish frigates. He was thrown into Callao Castle and kept a close prisoner of war for two years. In 1824, Commodore BALLARD, of the *North Carolina*, visited that port and released him, with orders home where he was still recognized as a midshipman in the Navy. Upon his return, however, he found that an examination had been instituted for midshipman for admission to the grade of lieutenants. His long imprisonment and sufferings incapacitated him from proceeding forthwith to his examination, and he chose to resign, and he has ever since retained his position of Master's Mate in the service. His term of service has been over fifty years, and yet his regular and temperate habits have preserved to him much of the sprightliness of a man in middle life, while his flowing white beard and a slight stoop of the shoulders indicate that he has reached that age when his country should no longer expect of him active duty. He has, however, been fully competent until within a short period. His age and the wounds he has received should secure him a pension, and his term of service would entitle him to rank the Commander of the Pacific Squadron, were he not now disabled. He receives merely a pension as Master's Mate, which he has found too small an allowance for his own support, and having the care of two orphan grandchildren, he has been compelled to go to sea in order to provide for the support of the helpless little ones left upon his hands.

The NAVY Department would do an act of justice, and confer honor upon the service, by recognizing the claims of this venerable hero, and smoothing his declining years by the bestowal of a handsome pension.

Later from Brazil.

Per bark *Rochuck*, at this port, we have the *Journal do Comercio* of Rio to June 9, two days later than the news received *vid* England.

The Company for the construction of the railroad between Nitherohy and Campos, near Rio, had been formally authorized and incorporated, and the first installment on the subscriptions called for. The contract would probably be awarded to the American engineers who had undertaken part of the Pedro Segundo Railway.

The report of the failure of the Señors LLAVALLOL & SONS, of Buenos Ayres, and their house in Rio de Janeiro, is contradicted by the *Journal*.

The exports of Coffee from Rio during the month amounted to 49,912 bags. On the 6th inst. there were dispatched by ROSTRON, 2,200 bags for the United States; by J. B. THOMPSON, 1,105 bags for New-York; by HERZ COLLINOS, 3,000 bags for New-York; by PEIXOTO 500 bags for Baltimore; by COLEMAN & Co., 2,000 bags for New-York.

Vessels discharged, June 9.—Ship Timoor, from Newport; ship Napoleon, from Boston; bark Naramanta, from Pensacola; bark Starlight, from Pensacola; bark Gambia, from Charleston; bark Panama, from Richmond; bark T. Wave, from Darien.

Cleared, June 8—Bark Minnesota, for Philadelphia; Bremen brig Johannes, for Savannah; bark Indus, for New-Orleans; bark Rosbuck, for New-York; Hamburg bark Elida, for New-York; bark Indus, for United States; bark Phantom, for New-York; bark Kedron, for New-York; bark Querilla, for New-York.

Sailed, June 8—Brig Mount Vernon, for Baltimore; schr. Josephine, for New-York.

Turks Island.

We have our files to the 30th ult. The *Gazette* of that date says:

"Since our last week's report, the demand for salt has been active. Several vessels have arrived from the United States and elsewhere for cargoes, and at the several ports of the colony the demand has improved, though not the price. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful. Quality of salt shipped between the 23d and 29th—29,076 bushels; quantity on hand—over 200,000 bushels. Price 8c.@9c."

HAVANA.

The British Visitations—More Slave-Trade Operations—Imprisonment of Don Miguel Embil—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The excitement about the British visitations has entirely subsided in this city, and scarcely any one remembers the past, notwithstanding that some one of the American cruisers is constantly signaled from the Moro, and many begin to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN inwardly rejoices at the excitement, as it gives him ample grounds to keep a large naval division in these waters to serve for some other purpose bearing on the Monroe doctrines. The officers occasionally come into port to have a good time, and chat with his Excellency. The *Pigmouth* exchanged salutes with the authorities from the outside quite an unusual thing. The attention was properly answered by the forts. This same vessel fired a national salute on the 4th, displaying at the same time quite a large number of signal flags. The Commodore is still in the Gulf with his flag-ship. I understand that some part of her machinery is out of order, and her auxiliary power will be useless while she goes on to New-York for repairs. The *Wabash* has gone round the south side of the Island, on her way to the Mediterranean.

Information was given our acting Consul, Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, that the American brig *C. Perkins* was being fitted out for an expedition to the African coast. From the affidavits of three of her crew there could be no doubt of the fact, and he took official steps to prevent her leaving the port. The owners, on finding themselves in a tight place, sent an anonymous letter to the Consul, inclosing a $1,000 bill on the Spanish Bank. Señor DURANCE, the owner, finding that, unlike Spanish officials, an American Consul would not be bribed, proceeded on the night of the 5th to discharge the cargo, which was quickly done and the brig scuttled. The Custom-House seized the two lighters containing the provisions, and our Consul will apply the $1,000 towards putting the brig afloat again. The discharging the cargo without permission from the Custom-House, subjects the vessel to confiscation by the Spanish laws, consequently she will be seized by the authorities, and the whole mystery may be unraveled. I will venture to say that the bribes given to some of our authorities will prove more successful than the $1,000 to the American Consul. The bark *Lyra*, formerly of your City, has also been fitted out here for the Slave-trade, and was furnished a sea letter to Key West. She is under the command of Captain DICKEY. It is doubtful whether she will take the trouble to go to Key West. The famous Spanish slave-trader, EUSEBIO VIÑAS, lost his bark in attempting to leave Bahia, Honduras, where she has been quietly making her preparations for a second trip to the coast. She is the same vessel referred to in a previous letter as having landed 1,000 negroes. Her companion was a small brig belonging also to VIÑAS. This brig was burnt after making the voyage. The authorities seized the vessel on the rocks, but, on examination, she was found to be so firmly imbedded that all attempts to get her off have proved futile. One of the Spanish brigs, while reconnoitering her, got ashore, and came very near being lost herself. Prompt assistance was sent from this city, and, after removing her artillery and stores, she was got off.

The Captain-General's "*Lomaten*" continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation among all classes, and it has called down on him the imprecations of the country folks who have to bear all the burden of the work. In one instance a murder was committed, the bills labled the "*Lomaten*," and a crowd soon collected. The officer in command proceeded to the scene of the trouble, and accosting four robbers, inquired who had labled the "*Lomaten*." A blunderbuss, was the laconic answer, and two innocent *guajiros* fell to the ground severely wounded. The Captain and his party, consisting of 18 men, were put to flight, and the robbers escaped. CONCHA punished the Captain by taking away his commission, and rewarded the wounded *guajiros* by bestowing on them gratis a certain number of "*emancipados*." In another instance, a famous bandit was killed, more by chance than any actual display of bravery on the part of the Police. However, the papers have heaped on the Policeman any amount of praise, I suppose from the fact that he did not run away at the first fire.

General CONCHA has arrested and sent to prison, the distinguished Cuban merchant and banker, Señor DON MIGUEL EMBIL, whose name will doubtless prove familiar to a great many of your readers. There are so many conflicting rumors in regard to this affair that it is hard to come at the truth, but from a careful sifting of the different versions, I am induced to believe that General CONCHA considered himself insulted and calumniated in a representation made by Mr. EMBIL against certain local taxes levied on all the sugar plantations in his district, which taxes are applied to local expenses. Mr. EMBIL refused to pay them on the ground that, not having been approved by Royal order, the authorities had no legal right to exact their payment. On refusing a second time he was taken to prison, and has been tried and convicted as a traitor and libeler, and as such will be banished to Spain! This is justice by the bushel for the admirers of General CONCHA. He has been treated in the same way as the vilest criminal, and no consideration whatever shown him. He has borne it like a man and though offered his liberty, if he would apologize, has steadfastly refused, saying that he would rather die than yield the point. He only used the channel conceded by Spanish laws to all good subjects to appeal to her Majesty through the Captain-General, and he stated his legal reasons for refusing to comply with the Governor's regulations, which are not laws until approved by the Home Government. This one act of CONCHA will make him lose a host of friends in the Island, particularly among that class who frequent the salons of the "*bon ton*," and are initiated into the scandal thereof.

The weather continues intensely hot, and Yellow Fever on the increase.

Q.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

United States brig *Dolphin*, J. N. MAFFITT Commanding, anchored in our harbor on the 27th ult. She has been cruising off the coast of Cuba some days, and has seen no manifestation on the part of the English cruisers to continue their impertinent interference with American merchantmen. The *Dolphin* is not a very extensive specimen of American men-of-war; nevertheless she is efficient and ready for any service the times are likely to call upon her to perform. The crew have been carefully drilled, and there is something about the little craft that inspires confidence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth* is here too off the Moro Castle. The *Colorado*, the *Jamestown* and *Fulton* are hourly expected. The *Arctic* and *Watertwitch* are cruising off Matanzas.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamers *Devastation* and *Styx* arrived here on the 27th; the latter has been detached from the station, and is coaling and making arrangements for sailing on the 29th for Halifax.

Commanders DAHLGREN, of the *Plymouth*, and MAFFITT, of the *Dolphin*, had a very satisfactory interview with Gen. CONCHA on the 28th. The Governor expressed his indignation at the discourteous and illegal manner in which the commander of the *Styx* had conducted himself in the waters of Spain, showing a total disregard to the rights of nations, or the respect due to a sovereignty holding the most amicable relations with his Government. The entire Spanish navy attached of the Island of Cuba is now actively cruising, under stringent orders to forcibly resist any act of impropriety attempted by the English guboats.

The *Dolphin* was towed out of the harbor on the 27th, the American Consul considering it highly imprudent for her to remain longer in port in consequence of the alarming prevalence of the yellow fever and small-pox.

The *Colorado*, Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, and steamer *Fulton*, Capt. ALMY, arrived off the harbor on the 29th. The *Fulton* came inside and took the American Consul out to visit the flag-officer.

I learn to-day from Key West that the *Wabash* is there coaling, and will return to the coast of Cuba on the 3d proximo. She is in superb order and reflects great credit upon the Navy of the United States. At 11 A. M. the U. S. brig *Dolphin* arrived, and by permission of the Flag-Officer is setting up her rigging and attending to other necessary matters preparatory to her return to her cruising ground, on the northeast shores of Cuba.

The *Colorado* arrived at the Key yesterday. Shortly after the official visits had taken place, between the flag officers, the engineer of the *Colorado* announced that the main crank of the engine was broken short off, thereby disabling her entirely, as a steamer. This accident is as mortifying as it is unexpected. Lieut. POWELL, of the *Colorado*, has been dispatched in the lighthouse schooner *Florida*, with advices to the Navy Department in reference thereto.

The Key West pilots report on the 30th that an American-built ship, filled with slaves, was seen off Salt Key Light this morning. She was under a crowd of canvass and the supposition was that she had just escaped from an English man-of-war.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Instructions to Minister Forsyth.

Cabinet Movements—Opposition to Collector Schell's Appointment—Official Accounts of Col. Steptoe's Defeat—Lieut. Ives' Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

I have it from a reliable source that the State Department has issued instructions to Mr. FORSYTH under no circumstances to abandon his post, but to enter a protest against all improper acts of the Government of Mexico towards citizens of the United States. These acts will be regarded by the Administration as so much capital invested towards the purchase of Sonora and Chiahua. When the day of reckoning does come, and the venerable Secretary of State assures me that that day is rapidly approaching our demands upon the Republic will absorb another large slice of her territory. So soon as the present civil war is ended negotiations will be opened, and Sonora will shortly thereafter be an organized territory of the United States. Where is Mr. ISRAEL and his partners in the surveying speculation?

Secretary CASS has suffered a slight indisposition from exposure during the late visit of the New-York Regiment. He is to-day closely engaged with his official duties, and again quite well.

Secretary TOUCEY is much improved in health, and will leave in a day or two for the North.

Secretary COBB will return from his flying trip on the *Harriet Lane* on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, is here, strenuously opposing some of Collector SCHELL'S Custom-House appointments submitted for confirmation by Secretary COBB.

Governor DENVER has been closeted all day with the President and the Attorney-General.

Official dispatches have been received confirming the report of Col. STEPTOE'S defeat. These dispatches say that Col. STEPTOE, with a command of five commissioned officers and one hundred and fifty-two rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians—Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes, Palouse, Yakawas, and parts of some other tribes—on the 17th of May, 1858, about eighty-five miles north of Snake River. Loss, two commissioned officers killed, and eighteen non-commissioned officers and six privates killed and wounded, as follows:

Killed, 5.—In Company C, First Dragoons, Brevet Captain O. H. Taylor and private Alfred Barnes; in Company B, First Dragoons, privates Charles H. Ramish and James Crozet; in Company K, First Dragoons, Lieutenant Wm. Gaston.

Wounded, 15.—In Company C, First Dragoons, privates T. C. De May, Jas. Lynch, Henry Montreville, and farrier E. R. Birch; in Company E, First Dragoons, First Sergeant W. C. Williams; privates James Kelly, Wm. D. Micon, Harlet Metzhe, James Healy, Maurice Henly, Charles Hughes and John Mitchell; in Company E, Ninth Infantry, privates Ormond, W. Hammond, John Kiley, and Gilbert Berger.

Missing, 1.—In Company H, First Dragoons, First Sergeant Edward Ball.

In addition to the killed above-mentioned, there were three friendly Indians, who fought with the troops, left dead upon the field. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning to a short time before sunset. The ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the muskeloons of two companies being nearly useless against the enemy, a retreat and forced march to the crossing of Snake River became necessary, and they retreated 90 miles in 24 hours. It was in this retreat that they abandoned the two howitzers which fell into the hands of the enemy.

I learn that it is Governor DENVER'S intention to remain in Kansas only so long as his services may be needed there as the Territorial Executive. He contemplates returning to California, as his great popularity there it is believed will be essentially necessary to heal the breaches in the Democratic Party. He may be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of California.

Dispatches received by the War Department from Lieut. IVES report him at the Hualpai Villages, 80 miles to the east of the point at which he left the Colorado River. All well, and the work progressing finely.

The Commissioner of Pensions decides that Bounty Land Warrants due deceased soldiers will go to the heirs at-law, as provided for by the late act of Congress, only when there is no widow or minor children.

The late Court-Martial in the case of Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, United States Navy, found him guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed, with, however, a recommendation to clemency. The President has approved the finding and sentence, but has mitigated the punishment to suspension from duty for five years on furlough.

The impression is entertained here by the friends of the Administration, that Senator DOUGLAS will take the lead next Winter in rejecting any Constitution Kansas may present to Congress, provided the "English Bill" is defeated, and she does not show the requisite population to entitle her to a Representative in Congress, as provided for by that bill. Should he do this, several of the presidental aspirants in this latitude fear the consequences. His speech at Chicago is relished by more than one member of the Cabinet, as they regard it as widening the breach between him and the Administration Democracy of the country.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

The War Department has received official dispatches stating that Col. STEPTOE, with a command of five commissioned officers and 152 rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians on the 17th of May, about 85 miles north of the Snake River. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till a short time before sunset, when the ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the muskeloons being nearly useless against the enemy, a retreat and a forced march to the crossing of the Snake River became necessary.

The following were killed and had died of their wounds: Brevet-Captain O. H. P. Taylor, Second Lieutenant W. Gaston, First Sergeant W. C. Williams, Privates A. Barnes, V. C. de May, C. H. Harnish, J. Crossett. Wounded severely—H. Montreville, J. Linch, W. Micon, H. Sniaker, O. A. Hammend. Wounded slightly—E. R. Birch, Maurice Hurley, C. Hughes, Z. Kelly, G. Benger, and J. Kiay.

Major JEREMIAH W. DASHIELL has been dismissed from the Army by the President for having failed, as stated in official order, "to explain satisfactorily a deficiency in his accounts of public money, and having also failed to obey repeated instructions from the Paymaster-General to pay over the balance acknowledged by him to be in his hands."

A semi-official letter from New-Granada says that in accordance with the law having in view the better security of passengers over the Isthmus Railroad, and in other respects to promote their comfort, the President of that Republic has appointed J. M. HURTADO, Superintendent, with ample power for the fulfillment of the trust.

CHARLES BARKEY was to-day found guilty of the murder of REUBE LEWIS, and HENRY WILLIAMS, BARKEY'S companion at the time, of manslaughter.

JOHN J. SCHROEDER, instead of SAMUEL HEPBELL, has been appointed Postmaster of Leavenworth in place of CLARKSON, resigned.

CHARLES ROSS, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fifth District, vice DAVIS EBERLE.

Affairs at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 15.

A call for a meeting of the American State Council on Tuesday, Aug. 24, will be issued to-day. The representation will be one from each subordinate council. The State Council fixes the time for the American State Convention.

The statement that a meeting of the Directors of the Central Railroad was held yesterday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, is erroneous. It was

---

and a dividend meeting, but simply a business [illegible] of the Board.

Fourth Judicial Circuit Court.

SUPERIOR COURT, N. Y., Thursday, July 15.

A break occurred in the Court Canal about 10 o'clock this morning, half a mile west of locks, the one thirty, over a hundred. The [illegible] of the bank gave. The water is rising considerable in the level and active steps are being taken to repair the breach at once, which will probably not interrupt navigation over two or three days.

Steamers Arctic and Great West Destroyed by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, July 15.

The steamers *Arctic* and *Great West* were destroyed by fire this evening at the Marine Railway, two miles below this city. The *Arctic* was valued at fifteen thousand and the Great West at eighteen thousand dollars. The former was insured here at $6,000. The latter was also insured, but the amount, or in what offices, is not known.

Decease of the Hon. John N. Hilden.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 15.

The Hon. JOHN N. HILDEN died in a fit of apoplexy in this city at the Delevan House this afternoon.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, July 15—9 P. M.

The weather is clear, calm and beautiful this evening, and the Bay is as smooth as glass, but as yet there are no tidings of the Telegraph fleet.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday July 15—9 P. M.

The weather is densely foggy, with a light southwest wind. No signs yet of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 15—11 P. M.

The weather continues very foggy, with no intelligence of the *Canada*.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENT.

Col. Steptoe to be Reinforced—500 Army Recruits Ordered to Oregon.

The Quartermaster of this Department yesterday received dispatches from the War Department at Washington, conveying the particulars of the defeat of Col. STEPTOE before an overpowering force of various tribes of Indians in Oregon, and directing arrangements to be made forthwith for dispatching six Companies of recruits to the Pacific. In accordance to the order the officer waited upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to consult with them as to the safest and most expeditious mode of conveying out this large body of soldiers. It was found impracticable, in view of the probable large increase in the California emigration, growing out of the new gold discoveries on Fraser River to take them by the regular steamer of the 20th inst. It was accordingly determined to charter a special steamer, and the steamer *St. Louis* was selected for that purpose. She will accordingly be put in order and provisioned immediately, and will sail on the same day with the *Star of the West*, viz: on the 20th inst., and they will proceed up from Panama on the fast large steamer *Sonora*.

The *St. Louis* will have her old and experienced Commander Capt. HYSEON.

From Nicaragua.

RIVER BOATS TO BE DELIVERED UP TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S AGENT—PLUNDERING THE MAILS—PULMINATIONS AGAINST WALKER.

A correspondent of the Aspinwall *Liberal* writes from San Juan del Norte, June 27:

"Mr. MORSE has arrived from the interior, and is said to have an order from the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments, to receive the boats from Scott, the former agent. Scott declares he has Vanderbilt's letter to hold on the point and take an inventory of all that is there. VANDERBILT, however, is not mentioned in this order, but the boats are to be sold to the disposal of WALKER. There is decidedly no treaty to be ratified with the States. They have called together a Congress of the Central

FRANKING RIVER.

Rapid Progress of Settlement—New Towns Springing up—Where the Great Cities Are to Be—Steamers to Arrive Soon.

Special Correspondence of the Sacramento Union.

FRANKING RIVER, Cal., June 21, 1852.

Since my last letter, I have been traveling up the Franking River, and have seen many wonderful, barbaric, spectacular, and picturesque things. Everything is in a state of transition, and the whole country is changing its appearance every day. Cities are springing up, and others are disappearing, and such enterprises are being undertaken as would astonish the people of the Atlantic States, if they could only be informed of them. Franking River is now the great thoroughfare for the trade of the Northern Mines, and the amount of business done upon it is almost incredible. Steamboats are arriving and departing every day, and the wharves are crowded with goods of every description. Large warehouses are being erected, and the whole river is lined with the tents of merchants and traders. Franking City, which is situated at the head of navigation, is the present depot for the trade with the Northern Mines, and is a place of considerable importance. It contains a population of about 5,000 persons, and is increasing every day. Many of the houses are large and commodious, and the streets are filled with a busy and bustling crowd. Franking City is the present terminus of the Franking River Railroad, which is intended to run to Rattlesnake Bar, a distance of 18 miles. The cars are now running to the 12th mile, and the road will be completed to Rattlesnake Bar in the course of the present month. The cars are drawn by mules, and are very comfortable and convenient. The fare is $2 50 each way. The road is a great convenience to the public, and is doing a large business. The cars are generally filled with passengers, and the receipts are very large. The road is owned by a company of gentlemen residing in Franking City, and is a very profitable investment. The company intend to extend the road to Rattlesnake Bar as soon as possible, and also to build a branch road to Humbug Creek, which is a very rich mining district, and contains a large population. The company have also the contract for carrying the mail between Franking City and Rattlesnake Bar, and have commenced running a daily line of stages between the two places. The stages are drawn by four horses, and are very comfortable conveyances. The fare is $5 each way. The stages leave Franking City at 6 o'clock A. M., and arrive at Rattlesnake Bar at 11 A. M. They leave Rattlesnake Bar at 1 P. M., and arrive at Franking City at 6 P. M. The stages are crowded with passengers, and the line is doing a very profitable business. The proprietors of the line are also the proprietors of the Franking River Express, which is the only express running between Franking City and the Northern Mines. The express is run in connection with the stages, and is very well conducted. The proprietors have also established a daily express between Franking City and Humbug Creek, which is a distance of 30 miles. The express is carried on horseback, and is very well conducted. The proprietors of the express have also established a daily express between Franking City and Rattlesnake Bar, which is carried on foot. The express is run in connection with the stages, and is very well conducted. The proprietors of the express have also established a daily express between Franking City and Humbug Creek, which is carried on horseback. The express is run in connection with the stages

...level upon [illegible] is the principle of self-government; but if I live to the contrary, it shall not be [illegible] of that form applies property. But [illegible] that principle I say that no man has ever [illegible] to me in his devotion to the principle, whatever he may say, more in sincerity in advocating it, than I have said it in your hearing [illegible]. I would that [illegible] each individual is naturally entitled to the fruit of his labor, as far as it is no wise interferes with any other man's rights, (applause;) that each community, being a small matter, has a right to do exactly as it pleases with all the concerns within that State that interfere with the rights of no other State, and that the Government, upon principle, has no right to interfere with anything other than that general class of things that does concern the whole. I have said that at all times. I have said, as illustrations, that I do not believe in the right of Illinois to interfere with the cranberry laws of Indiana, the oyster laws of Virginia, or the Liquor Laws of Maine. I have said these things over and over again, and I repeat them here as my sentiments.

Now is it, then, that Judge Douglas infers, because I have no sympathy for slavery, but would be allowed to see slavery put where the public shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, that I am in favor of Illinois going over and interfering with the cranberry laws of Indiana? Whatcan authorize him to draw such an inference? I suppose there might be one thing that at least enabled him to draw such an inference that would not be with me or with many others—that is, because he spoke upon all this matter of Slavery as an exceedingly little thing—this matter of keeping one-ninth of the population of the whole nation in a state of oppression and tyranny unequaled in the whole world. He looks upon it as being an exceedingly little thing—only a right to the question of the cranberry laws of Indiana—as something having no moral question in connection with it. I think that I have said that no man can be indifferent to any thing which he chooses to consider as wrong, but that he who thinks slavery a wrong can yet labor in his love with patience for the evil, and forbear, and give time for the influences of reason thoroughly to work upon the public mind. I think I have said that I have always labored in that way, and shall labor in that way, as I understand it, perseveringly. I think I have said that I have always labored in that way, and shall labor in that way, as I understand it, perseveringly. I think I have said that I have always labored in that way, and shall labor in that way, as I understand it, perseveringly.

Republican Party is made up of those who, as far as they understand it, will oppose the extension of Slavery, and who will hope for its ultimate extinction—who will believe, if it ceases to spread, that it is in course of ultimate extinction. If they believe it is wrong in grasping up the new lands of the continent, and keeping them from the settlement of free white laborers, who want the land to bring to their families upon; if they are in earnest, although they may make a mistake, they will grow restless, and the time will come when they will come back again and recognise, if not by the same name, at least upon the same principles as their party now has. It is better, then, to save the work while it is begun. You have done the labor; maintain it—keep it. If men chose to serve you, go with them; but as you have made up your organization upon principle, stand by it, for, as surely as God reigns over you, and has inspired your mind, and given you a sense of propriety, and continues to give you hope, so surely will you cling to these ideas, and you will at last come back again after your wanderings, merely to do your work over again. [Loud applause.]

We were often—more than once, at least—in the course of Judge Douglas' speech last night, reminded that this Government was made for white men—that he believed it was made for white men! Well, that is putting it in a shape in which no one wants to deny it, but the Judge then goes into his passion for drawing inferences that are not warranted. I protest, now and forever against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave, I do necessarily want her for a wife. [Laughter and cheers.] My understanding is that I need not have her for either, but as God made us separate, we can leave one another alone and do one another much good thereby. There are white men enough to marry all the white women, and enough black men to marry all the black women, and in God's name let them be so married. The Judge regales us with the terrible enormities that take place by the mixture of races; that the inferior race bears the superior down. Why, Judge, if we will not let them get together in the Territories they won't mix there. [Immense applause.]

A Voice—"Three cheers for Lincoln." [The cheers were given with a hearty good will.]

Mr. Lincoln—I should say at least that that is a self-evident truth.

Now, it happens that we meet together once every year, some time about the 4th of July, for some reason or other. These 4th of July gatherings, I suppose, have their uses. If you will indulge me, I will state what I suppose to be some of them.

We are now a mighty nation, we are thirty—or about thirty millions of people, and we own and inhabit about one-fifteenth part of the dry land of the whole earth. We run our memory back over the pages of history for about eighty-two years and we discover that we were then a very small people in point of numbers, vastly inferior to what we are now, with a vastly less extent of country—with vastly less of everything we deem desirable among men—we look upon the change as exceedingly advantageous to us, and to our posterity, and we fix upon something that happened away back, as in some way or other being connected with this rise of prosperity. We find a race of men living in that day whom we claim as our fathers and grandfathers; they were iron men; they fought for the principle that they were contending for; and we understand that by what they then did it has followed that the degree of prosperity that we now enjoy has come to us. We hold this annual celebration to remind ourselves of all the good done in this process of time, of how it was done and who did it, and how we are historically connected with it; and we go from these meetings in better humor with ourselves—we feel more attached the one to the other, and more firmly bound to the country we inhabit. In every way we are better men in the age, and race, and country in which we live for these celebrations. But after we have done all this we have not yet reached the whole. There is something else connected with it. We have besides these, men—descended by blood from our ancestors—among us, perhaps half our people, who are not descendants at all of these men, they are men who have come from Europe—Germans, Irish, French, and Scandinavians—men that have come from Europe themselves, or whose ancestors have come hither and settled here, finding themselves our equals in all things. If they look back through this history to trace their connection with those days of blood, they find they have none, they cannot carry themselves back into that glorious epoch and make themselves feel that they are part of us, but when they look through that old Declaration of Independence, they find that those old men say that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and then they feel that that moral sentiment taught in that day evidences their relation to those men, that it is the father of all moral principle in them, and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood, and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote that Declaration, [loud and long continued applause,] and so they are. That is the electric cord in that Declaration that links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together, that will link those patriotic hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world. [Applause.]

Now, Sirs, for the purpose of squaring things with this idea of "don't care if Slavery is voted up or voted down," for sustaining the Dred Scott decision. [A Voice—"Hit him again,"] for holding that the Declaration of Independence did not mean anything at all, we have Judge Douglas giving his exposition of what the Declaration of Independence means, and we have him saying that the people of America were equal to the people of England. According to his construction, you Germans are not connected with it. Now I ask you in all soberness, if all these things, if indulged in, if ratified, if confirmed and indorsed, if taught to our children and repeated to them, do not tend to rub out the sentiment of liberty in the country, and to transform this Government into a Government of some other form. These arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow. What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. That is their argument, and this argument of the Judge is the same old serpent that says you work and I eat, you toil and I will enjoy the fruits of it. Turn it whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a King, an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent, and I hold if that course of argumentation that is made for the purpose of convincing the public mind that we should not care about this, should be granted, it does not stop with the negro. I should like to know if, taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why may not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute-book in which we find it and tear it out! Who is so bold as to do it? [Voices—"Me," "No one," &c.] If it is not true, let us tear it out! [Cries of "No, no."] Let us stick to it, then—[cheers]—let us stand firmly by it, then. [Applause.]

It may be argued that there are certain conditions that make necessities and impose them upon us, and the extent that a necessity is imposed upon a man he must submit to it. I think that was the condition in which we found ourselves when we established this Government. We had Slavery among us, we could not get our Constitution unless we permitted them to remain in Slavery, we could not secure the good we did secure if we grasped for more, and having by necessity submitted to that much, it does not destroy the principle that is the charter of our liberties. Let that charter stand as our standard.

My friend has said to me that I am a poor hand to quote Scripture. I will try it again, however. It is said in one of the admonitions of the Lord, "As your Father in Heaven is perfect, be ye also perfect." The Saviour, I suppose, did not expect that any human creature could be perfect as the Father in Heaven; but he said, "As your Father in Heaven is perfect, be ye also perfect." He set that up as a standard, and he who did most towards reaching that standard, attained the highest degree of moral perfection. So I say in relation to the principle that all men are created equal, let it be as nearly reached as we can. If we cannot give freedom to every creature, let us do nothing that will impose slavery upon any other creature. [Applause.] Let us, then, turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it. Let us stand firmly by each other. If we do not so, we are turning in the contrary direction, that our friend Judge Douglas proposes—not intentionally—as working in the traces that tend to make this one universal Slave Nation. [A Voice—"That is so."] He is one that runs in that direction, and as such I resist him.

My friends, I have detained you about as long as I desired to do, and I have only to say, let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding our standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal.

My friends, I could not without launching off upon some new topic, which would detain you too long, continue to-night. [Cries of "go on."] I thank you for this most extensive audience that you have furnished me to-night. I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are created free and equal.

Mr. Lincoln retired amid a perfect torrent of applause and cheers.

Senator Douglas Defending his Change of Ground.

On the 12th inst. Senator Douglas made another speech in Chicago, in reply to an address of welcome delivered by the "Associated Congress," a local Literary Society. In this speech, Mr. Douglas defended himself against the charge of inconsistency in his political course. He said:

I believe that the great principles with which I have identified myself are essential to the prosperity of the nation, and the perpetuity of the republic. If they are, they must be maintained; they will be maintained; opposition will gradually give way until they become conceded truisms in Government. If, on the contrary, they are wrong, if experience proves them wrong, no man on earth will be more ready to step forward and acknowledge and correct them than I will. *I am not afraid to confess that each year of my life I have to some extent gradually modified my opinions upon some questions of public policy.* I have more pride in that consistency which is content with always being right, than I have in saying that I have never modified or changed an opinion. (Hearty applause.) Yet, I think I can say, I flatter myself that if it has been my fortune, that I have made no new advance in my political creed on most public subjects that I have been so fortunate in my consistency in the support of measures or public policy as most men; but still we should remember that the same measure that is expedient at one period, may be unwise at another. The Tariff Act that was suited to the condition of this country in 1842, was totally unsuited, as shown by the experience of 1846. The Tariff that I believed to be wise and judicious in 1846, we found entirely unsuited to the condition of the country in 1857, and we were compelled to change it. (Applause.)

Hence, consistency does not so much depend upon the accuracy of the same measures as it does in the adaptation of the measure to the existing wants and condition of the country, so that you shall always be right. In other words, to be consistent, you must change your measures just as regularly and just as fast as the country, by its progress, advances and changes its condition. The principles which govern our action should always be the same; if they are sound, they always will be the same; but the measures by which these principles can be adapted to the wants and condition of a people must indicate the same changes that are proceeding in the country at large.

We in Illinois can realise the necessity of these changes in our legislation. There are some of us that have witnessed this place when there were one or two thousand inhabitants within the corporation, and when it took a two days' ride on horseback to go to the first log cabin in the country. There are some of us who have attended the Legislature of this State when the member representing Chicago resided at Peoria, and had Rock Island and Galena, as well as Chicago, in his Legislative District—all composing a district represented by one member, out of one hundred in the Legislature.

Such was the state of your representation in the first Legislature I ever attended in Illinois. We have seen the necessity, therefore, in law, in political science, in the jurisprudence of the country, advancing to keep pace with the development of all the great material interests of the people. We are a progressive people. I trust we shall never cease to progress, not only in agriculture and in the arts and sciences, but in the knowledge of human right and of free government. Progress is our mission; but we should be cautious that we always are surrounded and guided by those sound constitutional principles that will carry the Government forward in the same channel in which it was originally started. The object of our Government is to carry out the principle that Illinois has adopted for a motto upon her seal—"State Sovereignty, National Union." [Applause.] Of all the mottos that have been adopted by any of the States of this Union, there is none, to my mind, expressing so impressively, so clearly and distinctly, the true idea of our Government, as that which Illinois bears upon her every official act—"State Sovereignty, National Union," and the one cannot be preserved without the maintenance of the other. The sovereignty of the State, the right to regulate everything internal for herself, is the great pillar upon which the Government rests. Our federal Government rests upon thirty-two pillars, each being a sovereign State, supreme within its own limits, so that the dome that rests upon them is simply a small portion of the structure. It is elevated highest; it is the first object seen as we turn to look upon the edifice; it is the only portion that foreign powers, standing at a distance, can behold; yet, while it has its own objects, and exercises its own functions—the deciding upon war or peace, superintending foreign affairs, commerce, and the coinage of money, and all those things which each State could not in harmony with the rest decide for itself—the State has still the great mass of the powers of Government. Those which affect the liberties and the rights of the citizen, those powers upon the exercise of which the whole liberties of the people depend, belong to the State sovereignties and not to the federal Government. Inasmuch as this great mass of the powers, upon which our happiness and liberties all rest, is in the State and not in the federal authority, our highest duty is to protect our liberties, from foreign or federal encroachment. [Applause.]

UTAH.

Dispatches from Gen. Johnston and the Peace Commissioners.

Proclamation of Gen. Johnston to the People of Utah.

Gen. Johnston to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, U. T., June 16, 1858.

Major—I have the honor to report that the march of the army of Utah commenced on the 13th inst. The advance, composed of the Second Dragoons, commanded by Col. Cooke; the Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ben; and Phelps' Light Battery, arrived here on the 14th inst.; the Fifth Infantry, Col. Waite commanding, and Reno's Battery, on the 15th, accompanied by a part of the supply train. To-day the Tenth infantry, commanded by Col. Alexander, and a battalion composed of one Company of Cavalry, one Company of Mounted Rifles, three Companies of the Third, two Companies of the Sixth, and one Company of the Seventh Infantry, commanded by Col. Loring, will arrive with the remainder of the supply train.

The river rises during the night, but can be forded in the afternoon. The crossing, therefore, of the dragoons, volunteers, and train, was not effected till yesterday evening. An old bridge, above the ford, was sufficiently repaired to enable Captain Phelps to pass his caissons and pieces over by hand. This evening Captain Reno's battery will be crossed in the same way. The Fifth Infantry and trains will cross this evening, and, if there is time afterwards, the Tenth Infantry, Colonel Loring's battalion and trains, will also cross, and the march will be resumed to-morrow in the order directed by my order of this date herewith. The march to the valley will be made in five days.

On the day of my arrival at this place I received a communication from the United States Commissioners, the Hon. L. W. Powell and Major Ben McCulloch, of which the enclosed is a copy. I have the honor to transmit a copy of my reply, and also a copy of a few remarks which it was thought I should address to the people, to allay an unfounded apprehension among them.

Capt Newton, of the Engineer corps, was detached yesterday, with an escort of an officer and thirty men, and the most experienced guide of the mountains, James Bridger, to examine thoroughly the country from this point to the head of Muddy Creek, which flows into Bear River. I believe the elevated table land between this and the western end of the Cache Valley can be ascended by easy gradations, and that the opposite side can be descended into Cache Valley without difficulty. If a good road should be found practicable, as I expect, I would respectfully suggest that the commander of the forces here may be authorized to order its construction immediately. The only communication between important districts should not long be allowed to continue through long and difficult cañons easily obstructed.

The health of the troops continues excellent.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army Commanding.

To Major Iavin McDowell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters of the Army, West Point, New-York.

Letter from the Peace Commissioners to Gen. Johnston.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

Dear Sir: We have the pleasure of informing you that after a full and free conference with the chief men of the Territory, we are informed by them that they will yield obedience to the Constitution and Laws of the United States; that they will not resist the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah; that they cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties; and that they will make no resistance to the Army of the United States in its march to the Valley of Salt Lake, or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the officers, civil or military, of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The houses, fields and gardens of the people of this Territory, particularly in and about Salt Lake City, are very insecure. The animals of your army would cause great destruction of property if the greatest care should not be observed in the march and in the selection of camps. The people of the Territory are somewhat uneasy for fear the army, when it shall reach the valley, would not properly respect their persons and property. We have assured them that neither their persons nor property would be injured or molested by the army under your command.

We would respectfully suggest, in consequence of this feeling of uneasiness, that you issue a proclamation to the people of Utah, stating that the army under your command would not trespass upon the rights or property of peaceable citizens during the sojourn in or the march of your army through the Territory. Such a proclamation would greatly allay the existing anxiety and fear of the people, and cause those who have abandoned their homes to return to their houses and farms.

We have made inquiry about grass, wood, &c., necessary for the subsistence and convenience of your army. We have conversed with Mr. Ficklin fully on this subject, and given him all the information we have, which he will impart to you.

We respectfully suggest that you march to the valley as soon as it is convenient for you to do so.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. McCULLOCH,
} Commissioners to Utah.

Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding Army of Utah, Camp Scott, Utah Territory.

Gen. Johnston to the Peace Commissioners.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, June 14, 1858.

Gentlemen: Your communication from Salt Lake City was received to-day. The accomplishment of the object of your mission entirely in accordance with the instructions of the President, the wisdom and forbearance of which you have so ably displayed to the people of the Territory, will, I hope lead, to a more just appreciation of their relations to the General Government and the establishment of the supremacy of the laws. I learn with surprise that uneasiness is felt by the people as to the treatment they may receive from the army. Acting under the twofold obligations of citizens and soldiers, we may be supposed to comprehend the rights of the people and to be sufficiently mindful of the obligations of our oaths not to disregard the laws which govern us as a military body. A reference to them will show with what jealous care the General Government has guarded the rights of citizens against any encroachment. The army has duties to perform here in execution of the Department of War, which, from the nature of them, cannot lead to interference with the people in their various pursuits, and if no obstruction is presented to the discharge of those duties, there need not be the slightest apprehension that any person whatever will have cause of complaint against it.

The army will continue its march from this position on Thursday, 17th inst., and reach the valley in five days. I desire to remain beyond the Jordan on the day of arrival in the valley.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, Commanding.

To the Hon. L. W. Powell and Major Gen. McCulloch, United States Commissioners to Utah.

The Peace Commissioners to the War Department.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., June 12, 1858.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to report that we reached this city on the 7th inst. We lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with the chief men of the Mormon people. After the fullest and freest conference with them, we are pleased to state that we have settled the unfortunate difficulties existing between the Government of the United States and the people of Utah. We are informed by the people and chief men of the Territory that they will cheerfully yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. They will make no resistance to the army of the United States in its march to the valley of Salt Lake or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the officers, civil or military, of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The people have abandoned all the settlements north of this, and all the families have left the city, only about fifteen hundred persons remaining here to take charge of the property, and to burn it if the difficulties had not been settled. The people from this city and north of it have gone south to Provo, fifty miles south of this, and to points beyond. We will visit Provo and the settlements south in a day or two, and see and confer with the people, and inform them that the difficulties have been settled, and thus induce them to return to their homes.

We have written Gen. Johnston by the messenger that will bear this, informing him of what had been done, and that he could march his army to the valley whenever he desired to do so. We intend to remain and visit the people and converse with them until Gen. Johnston's army arrives. We think it important that we remain until the army is located in the valley. We have but a moment to write, as the express will start in a few moments. We will in a few days forward a detailed report.

We have the honor to be, your ob't serv'ts,

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. McCULLOCH,
} Commissioners to Utah.

Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

General Johnston's Proclamation to the People of Utah.

The Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, as enjoined by his proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration and execution of the laws of the Federal Government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military force of the Government in the execution of these orders. I therefore feel it incumbent on me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, I learn, apprehend from the Army ill-treatment, that no person whatever will be in any wise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocation; and, should protection be needed, that they will find the Army always faithful to the obligations of duty, as ready now to assist and protect them as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their Government.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

March of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, U. T., June 16, 1858.

The Army will continue to march to-morrow and daily hereafter till arrival in Salt Lake Valley, in the following order, each command being followed immediately by its train and a proportion of the supply train:

Brevet Colonel P. F. Smith's battalion, constituting the advanced guard, at 5 A. M.; Tenth Infantry and Phelps' battery at 5½ A. M.; Fifth Infantry and Reno's battery at 5½ A. M.; Col. Loring's battalion of mounted riflemen, First Cavalry, Third, Sixth and Seventh Infantry, at 6½ A. M.; Volunteers at 6½ A. M.; Second Dragoons, constituting the rear guard, at 7 A. M. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will order the guards of their respective trains. The head-quarters will be with the advance.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. Johnston. F. J. Porter, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Utah Indians not Hostile to the Government.

From the Washington States.

We were shown yesterday a dispatch recently received by the Indian Bureau from Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah. Dr. F. says that, during the preceding week, he had visited the encampment of the Sho-sho-Ne tribe of Indians, on Bear River, some fifty miles distant from the Fort, in the direction of Salt Lake City. Having previously promised two chiefs of the tribe that he would pay their people a visit when they came up to their encampment on Bear River, they had sent for him an escort of the two chiefs in question and seventy men, all well mounted, and there was no proper alternative but for him then to redeem his pledge, which he accordingly did. It was his first visit to an Indian encampment, and he expresses himself highly pleased with what he saw. He remarks, among other things, the habits of industry among these people. A chief, named Ben Simons, who acted as interpreter told him that the tribe had out hunting parties almost constantly, and during the Winter they had killed over a hundred elks, besides great quantities of smaller game.

This is one of the tribes, says Dr. F., on which Brigham Young boasts that he can rely for assistance in case of a conflict between the Mormons and the Government. But the Doctor thinks he "calculates without his host" in this instance, and asserts that there is no doubt of the fidelity of these Indians towards the United States. Indeed, from the Doctor's letter it would seem that the reports of a probable coalition between the Mormons and Indians in that vicinity to resist the authority of the Government, have very little foundation; for he continues by stating that Wash-a-kee, a powerful chief of the Snake tribe, has sent him word that he will pay him a visit within two weeks, accompanied by the principal men of his tribe. White-Eye, a principal chief of a large tribe of Utes, had spent part of a day with Superintendent Forney, and urged him to visit his tribe and have a long talk.

Tarring and Feathering a "Free Lover" in Indiana.

From the Lafayette, Indiana, Courier 7th.

A man named Robert Coons, married, and respectably connected, and obtained a very unenviable notoriety last Spring by running away with another man's wife, was tarred and feathered at Crawfordsville last night. It seems that the gay Lothario has been in correspondence for some months past with a respectable young lady of that town, and had proposed an elopement to which she consented. By arrangement the deluded girl was to go to Ladoga, on the pretence of visiting some relatives, and he was to follow the next day, and joining there, leave together on the first train for the South. Accordingly, on Monday she went down to Ladoga, and was followed yesterday morning by the gay deceiver. In the meantime the people of Crawfordsville had got wind of the affair—an informal meeting of fifty or more citizens was held, and a Committee of five resolute men appointed with instructions to proceed at once to Ladoga, and take Coons in custody. The Committee left on the evening train, and arriving at Ladoga, captured and brought him back on the 10 o'clock train last night. They were met at the depôt by a large crowd of citizens, and the guilty wretch was escorted to the Court house, which had been lighted up for the occasion. Judge Lynch organized his Court, and Mr. Coons was put upon his trial. Eighteen love letters, over his signature, and addressed to the young lady whom he had sought to victimize, were produced and read to the multitude. No other evidence was needed, and after a few speeches had been made by prominent citizens, the lights were suddenly extinguished—Coons caught and dragged to the Court-house yard—every stitch of clothing torn from his back—a bucket of warm tar poured over his head and a bed of feathers artistically applied. A more hideously looking object, says our informant, cannot be imagined. He was coated from head to heels. The Committee took him in charge and escorted him to the outskirts of the town, where they humanely provided him with a suit of clothing, and by a vigorous application of soft soap and lard, removed the tar and feathers. He was placed aboard the train for this city to-day, and leaves by the Valley Road to-night for California.

A Lad Passing Through the Spout of a Waterwheel.

Correspondence of the Watertown Reformer.

Hermon, St. Law County, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

The following is a correct statement of an occurrence that took place in our village on Monday of this week:

Two lads were at play on the bulkhead of J. J. Matteson & Co.'s cabinet shop, when one of them, a son of George A. Sheldon, accidentally fell in. The wheel carrying the planing machine was running at full speed, and the boy was immediately carried from the bulkhead into the spout, and through the spout into the wheel. The spout is 18 feet long, 2 feet wide at the upper end, and 23 feet 7 inches at the place of discharge into the waterwheel. The wheel is a centre-discharge, and is 6 feet in diameter, and performs about 70 or 80 revolutions per minute.

At the moment the lad fell in, his little comrade ran into the shop and gave the alarm. The water was immediately shut off, and search commenced, and, in a moment, a cry was heard down in the water-wheel. Mr. Matteson hastened below to the wheel, and there discovered the little sufferer, with his feet through the discharging-hole, at the bottom of the wheel, between the buckets, close to the shaft, crying to be rescued from his perilous situation. Mr. Matteson exclaimed, "Don't cry, Lynn! I will take care of you." The boy quieted down, and began to make for an opening where the covering of the wheel had been partially cut away last Winter; he was soon reached and drawn from his uncomfortable situation, and conveyed to his home. Dr. Rice was at hand, and, on careful examination, found no bones broken, but the flesh from head to foot severely bruised. The boy is now doing very well, and will soon be at his sports again.

Much alarm is felt in the towns adjoining Middletown, Conn., on account of the prevalence of the small-pox in that city. As usual, there is a great deal of exaggeration in the reports. In Middletown papers we see a statement from the Board of Health, that only ten cases of varioloid and small-pox are known in the town, and some of these are very slight. They however recommend general revaccination, and have employed two physicians to attend daily at the Town Hall, to vaccinate all who may desire it at the expense of the town.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Prices in Markets.

Reports expressly for the New-York Tribune.

Wednesday Evening, July 14, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices relate chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The hot and previous to the storm of yesterday very dry weather, has hastened the small fruits and vegetables to quick maturity. There are still a very few old potatoes in the hands of dealers, who are losing money on them. New potatoes are coming in plentifully from Long Island, and a few from Jersey. There is a little decrease in the arrivals from Norfolk, and the Bermudas are nearly used up. Early Junes and Dykemans from Long Island are now bringing $1@1 25 ₱ basket holding a scant bushel.

A large portion of the onions now arriving are in bunches, and, range in price from 75c.@$3, and upward ₱ 100, according to size of bunches. Quantities strung up are coming in from Rhode Island which are worth $6@$6 50 ₱ 100 strings.

Apples are not quite as abundant, but are improving in size and quality.

On the Charleston steamer of yesterday were some 500 boxes of peaches, mostly in bad order, owing to hot weather for most of the passage, and the storm which delayed their coming into harbor for some time. They are consigned to commission men, and are bringing from $2 to $10 ₱ box. There was also a quantity of nectarines in similar condition, selling at $2@$3 ₱ box, and plums at $3@$5.

Early Cabbages are abundant, maturing rather small under a hot sun and previously dry weather.

Rutabaga Turnips, from New-Jersey, are taking the place of the early flat varieties.

Raspberries are abundant and cheap. The Antwerps are worth $5 50@$7 ₱ 100 baskets—about three baskets to the quart—while common red and black caps, in strawberry baskets, bring $2 50@$3 ₱ 100 baskets.

Blackberries have already made their appearance, at about $6 ₱ bushel, while Huckleberries bring $5.

Jersey green Corn is in moderate quantity, at $1 50 ₱ 100 ears.

Cucumbers and early Squashes are plenty. A few begin to come from Long Island.

Butter is very dull, with quite enough arriving to supply the light City trade and moderate California shipping demand. Very little is now sent to the South, as many of the Southerners are now at the North.

Eggs are scarcer and much higher, owing to two causes. Western people have been receiving poor returns for their eggs for several weeks past, and are now withholding their supplies, while farmers in the surrounding country are too busy to "hunt eggs" even. The present high prices will bring them in in quantity, so that the advance is probably only temporary.

Poultry sells slowly. It has scarcely been possible to expose it for sale, except on ice, during the hot weather. Much of it spoiled on the hands of dealers.

Potatoes—New Bermudas, ₱ bbl.	$5 25	@	—
Potatoes—New Charleston, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes—New Long Island, ₱ bush	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Norfolk, ₱ bbl.	—	@	3 25
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ₱ box	5 00	@	—
Tomatoes—Charleston, ₱ box	3 00	@	—
Onions—₱ 100 bunches, large	3 00	@	3 50
Onions—₱ 100 small bunches	62	@	—
Onions—₱ 100 strings	0 50	@	—
Apples—New Charleston, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	4 00
Apples—Norfolk, ₱ bbl.	4 00	@	4 50
Peaches—Charleston, ₱ box	4 00	@	9 00
Plums—Green Gage, ₱ box	3 00	@	6 00
Cauliflowers—Common, ₱ doz	50	@	1 00
Cauliflowers—Extra, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50
Cabbages—Common, ₱ 100	3 00	@	3 00
Cabbages—Extra, ₱ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Turnips—New Flats, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	—
Kohl Rabi—₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 50
String Beans—Long Island, ₱ bushel	75	@	88
Green Peas—Marrowfats, ₱ bushel	50	@	62
Gooseberries—₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Raspberries—Antwerps, ₱ 100 bask's	5 50	@	7 00
Raspberries—Red and Black Caps ₱ 100 Strawberry baskets	2 50	@	3 00
Blackberries—₱ bushel	6 00	@	—
Huckleberries—₱ bushel	5 00	@	—
Corn—Jersey, ₱ 100 ears	1 50	@	—
Cherries—Common, ₱ ₱	6	@	7
Cherries—Sour, ₱ ₱	9	@	10
Currants—₱ ₱	5	@	6
Radishes—₱ 100 bunches	37	@	50
Lettuce—₱ 100 bunches	37	@	50
Carrots—New, ₱ 100 bunches	2 50	@	3 50
Beets—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@	3 50
Squashes—New Norfolk, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Squashes—L. I. and Jersey, ₱ bbl.	4 50	@	—
Watermelons—₱ 100	35 00	@	40 00
Nutmeg Melons—₱ 100	8 00	@	12 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails ₱ ₱	20	@	22
Butter—State, ₱ ₱	16	@	20
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ ₱	12	@	14
Lard—in bbls	10	@	11¾
Lard—kegs	11	@	12½
Cheese—₱ ₱	4	@	8
Eggs—Jersey, ₱ doz	15¾	@	17½
Eggs—State, ₱ doz	15	@	17
Eggs—Western, ₱ doz	14	@	16
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ ₱	—	@	15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—Spring, ₱ pair	37	@	63
Turkeys—₱ ₱	15	@	—
Spring Ducks—₱ pair	62	@	1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
Woodcock—₱ dozen	3 00	@	—
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 50

New-York, Thursday, July 15, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	96	—	—
Flour, bbls	8,935	601	627
Wheat, bushels	27,947	—	—
Corn, bushels	15,778	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	383	13	—
Whisky, bbls	380	—	—

Ashes—Sales 75 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

Beeswax—Sales 1,500 lbs. prime at 23c., cash, ₱ lb.

Coffee—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 300 mats Java at 10½c.; 75 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c., and 2,300 bags Rio at 10¾c. @11¼c. ₱ lb.

Cotton—Has attracted more attention at strengthening prices. Sales 4,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12¾c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

Flour and Meal—The market is rather quiet for State and Western Flour, the demand being moderate for home use, and limited for export. The rise in freights tends to restrict shipments. Prices are heavy and languid, especially for poor lots. Sales 11,350 bbls.

Superfine State, ₱ bbl	$3 80@$3 87½
Extra State	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 90@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 85@ 3 90
Fancy Ohio	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 10@ 4 00
Extra Ohio	4 00@ 4 05
Fancy Genesee	4 10@ 4 15
Extra Genesee	4 20@ 4 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 05@ 7 00

Canadian continues quiet at former prices; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 for low to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,150 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet, at $3 50 @$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 85@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

Fruit—Sales by auction, to-day, 332 boxes Mention Lemons at $5 87½@$6; 900 boxes Palermo do. at $3@$4 60; and 1,426 boxes Palermo Oranges at $3 05@$3 15 ₱ box.

Grain—Wheat is less freely offered and is less active. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at about $1 10½; good ordinary to very choice White Western at $1 05@$1 23; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 01 @$1 03; inferior Milwaukee Club at 83c.@87c.; inferior Chicago and Racine Spring at 74c.@80c.; ordinary White Kentucky at $1

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED DAILY, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning (Sundays excepted), and delivered at fifty cents a week; mailed, free of postage, at

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Three Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Promenade Concert.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Rochester's Tourment—Columbus in Fullington—The Gallant French Captive and the Maid of Honor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Happy Man—Lola Montez—Temptation Avoid.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Woman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Burlesque Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—Cavalcade—Love at the Lake—The Goose for Supper.

FRENCH THEATRE—Le Baiu Nicolas—L'Amant sans Domicile—Chasse.

Ocean Steamers.

The City of Washington leaves N.Y. for Liverpool July 17
The Europa leaves New-York for Bremen..... July 17
The Arctic leaves New-York for Liverpool..... July 21

Mailing Hours at Post-Office.

[illegible] 7½ P.M.
[illegible] 8½ A.M.
[illegible] 8½ A.M. and 2½ P.M.
[illegible] 8½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.
[illegible] 8½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
[illegible] 4 P.M.

The European Mail, by the *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, closes at the New-York Post-Office on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

The German Mail, by the *Bremen*, which sails on Saturday, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, whose news was published on Tuesday morning as telegraphed from Cape Race, has not yet arrived at Halifax, at which port she has been some time overdue. The weather is reported as very thick.

We have nothing new to report with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. There were no signs of the Niagara at Trinity Bay last night.

It is understood, on authority entitled to credit, that the State Department has issued instructions to Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, under no circumstances to abandon his post, but to enter a protest against all improper acts of the Mexican Government towards citizens of the United States. The day of reckoning is considered not far distant, and our demands upon the Mexican Govern[illegible]

There was an important order received yesterday by the Quartermaster of the Army of this department, emanating from the War Department at Washington, upon receipt ofthe dispatches from Pugetsville, conveying the important intelligence of the defeat and retreat of Col. Steptoe before a superior force of warlike Indians in Oregon. There was a special consultation held, and it was resolved to reinforce the army in that quarter immediately. It was determined to send out, by the steamer of the 30th, six companies of recruits, (about 500 men,) and orders were telegraphed here to make arrangements for having them shipped by the regular, or by special steamer. The steamship St. Louis, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was chartered for that purpose, and to sail under command of Capt. Hudson, her old Captain, on the 29th instant. Gen. Scott was yesterday at West Point, probably with reference to this important movement of the army.

The Brooklyn, Capt. [illegible], arrived at Charleston on the 16th, bringing Key West dates to the 10th. She brought important dispatches from the Commander of the Home Squadron to the Secretary of the Navy. Boarding of American vessels by British cruisers had wholly ceased; the *Colorado* is in a bad condition, being crippled, and is so filthy as to make it probable that an epidemic would break out on board. The yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the shipping in the harbor of Havana, and cases were getting common at Key West. Several deaths have occurred. The Gulf Squadron, or a portion of it, has been ordered to rendezvous at Greytown. A slaver landed one thousand negroes not long since, near Bahia Honda, and a slaver (before reported) has been chased into Key West, where she was seized. Bad management appears to characterize Government affairs at Key West. The steamer *Isabel* was expected at Key West from Havana, on the afternoon of the 10th. The *Water Witch* would anticipate her at Charleston at least twenty-four hours. The First-Lieutenant of the Home Squadron, Mr. Maghaw, came in her as bearer of dispatches. The *Colorado* would probably leave for New-York or Boston on the 24th or 25th.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on the 13th inst., nominated the Hon. Wm. V. Peck, of Scioto, for Supreme Judge, C. P. Walcott for Attorney-General, and W. D. Tyrell for Comptroller. The Committee on Resolutions reported, through Senator Wade, a platform declaring unalterable fidelity to the Republican Party, censuring the Administration on the Lecompton business, reprobating the increase of the National Debt, and inviting the cooperation of men of all parties in opposing the anti-Administration of the Government. The Convention was enthusiastic and harmonious.

We publish this morning an able speech of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, delivered at Chicago, in reply to the speech of Senator Douglas published a few days ago. Mr. Lincoln takes up the points discussed by Mr. Douglas, and proceeds to a strict analysis of each of them. The Republicans of the State assembled in large numbers to hear Mr. Lincoln. Senator Douglas has since made another speech at Chicago, in response to an address of welcome from a literary society, in the course of which he took occasion to defend himself from the charge of political inconsistency.

A large and well-organized gang of coin counterfeiters has been broken up in the town of London, Canada. The leader seems to have been a gunsmith, hitherto considered a respectable character. A diligent search of his shop resulted in the discovery of apparatus for counterfeiting. Among the rest was a die for the manufacture of bogus American quarters. It is believed that the gang has confederates in various parts of the United States and Canada.

The new U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, which has been constructing at the Westervelt ship-yard, is fast approaching completion, and is announced to be launched on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. She will be in readiness to make her trial-trip in November, just one year from the date of the contract for building her, after which she will go into active service.

The Comptroller furnishes a statement of the amount of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department for the two first quarters of the present year. The payments for the first quarter have been $3,078,496 74, and for the second quarter (including payments made by the issue of Central Park Fund Stock,) the amount has been $4,640,-851 84—total $7,713,978 98. The amount paid into the Treasury during the six months, has been $4,142,939 59. The excess of expenditures over receipts has been paid from the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1857.

The indictments against Judge Russell and others, for inciting to riot, were transferred from the Court of Sessions yesterday, by Judge Ingraham, by consent of the District-Attorney.

The trial of Lemon Rubber in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, resulted in a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence was postponed till Saturday. Rubber, it will be remembered, killed a boy connected with the *Tribune* Office, April 3, at the saloon No. 19 North William-street. The plea of the defence was heard many months, and affidavits that Mr. Marcus D. Lamboyn, his counsel, will produce on Saturday, will prove the fact. John Lyons, charged with killing his wife, by kicking her and rupturing her liver, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Sentence on Saturday. John B. Marks was convicted of burglary. He entered the office of the Board of Underwriters, in the Insurance Buildings, No. 61 Wall-street, on June 28th, by means of false keys. He, also, will be sentenced on Saturday. James McCuaie pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. William H. Quinlan, charged with burglary in the first degree, was convicted, his counsel taking exception to a ruling on the part of the officer. Ann Mahoney, charged with grand larceny, was acquitted. Judge Russell's trial is removed from this Court to the

Down on Spanish Sweetness and all kinds of Sugar, Sweet Cakes, Sweet Pastry, &c., &c., with the Fruit Season, from August 1st to October next.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, by Justice Quackenbush for the arrest of Frank Leslie, on a complaint of Alderman Reid. A wood-cut in the last Number of *Frank Leslie* represented the Alderman as using a whitewash brush. In connection with the recent swill-milk investigation, and hints remotely at his having been handsomely remunerated for his whitewashing job. The Alderman thinks the cut libellous—hence the complaint and issue of the warrant.

The De Riviere case was brought to a sudden termination yesterday at Bergen, an arrangement having been made by which Mrs. Blount, who it seems has lost faith in the Captain, is to produce her daughter to-day, and both mother and daughter are to return home with Col. Blount.

The Police Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, and, after disposing of a number of charges against members of the force, organized (in secret session) a new precinct to be called the Twenty-fourth, comprising portions of what have been heretofore known as the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, to which they appointed three Sergeants.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 4,000 bales, the market closing more firmly. Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active. Prices of Flour tended downward. Provisions were in good demand, including Pork, which was dearer. Coffee and Sugars were actively sought after. Freights exhibited less animation, owing, in part to the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Lessons of the Late Crisis.

The trade-returns which we published a few days ago for the fiscal year 1858, ending by regulation of the General Government on the 30th of June, are suggestive of a few remarks, of a practical rather than party nature. That the Government is deprived, by the result of the year's business in foreign merchandise, of twenty-two or twenty-three millions of revenue, will, of course, be readily ascribed to the late crisis. That the suddenness of this reverse has, in turn, compelled the Treasury to borrow twenty millions on its bills of credit, may be attributed to accident or improvidence, according to the relative charity or fault-finding spirit of the people toward the existing administration. But both these points in the great financial result of the year are of less moment to the country at large than the other consequences of diminished importation. The loss of twenty-two millions of revenue, which, upon the basis of the previous year's trade, was reasonably calculated upon *before* the crisis, presumes a decrease of ninety three millions of foreign merchandise brought into the country *since*, and in consequence of the crisis. And such is probably near the actual figure, as at the port of New-York alone we foot up $57,-582,000 less than in 1857. If the previous scale of importation was extravagant—and that it was so is implied by the fact that sixty-nine millions in specie were required to settle the balance-sheet of 1857—certainly this falling off ought to compensate for the temporary loss of revenue. It should even reconcile the country to the issue of bills of credit, seeing that the importance of reducing the scale of our foreign purchases outweighs the inconvenience of the public Treasury.

Besides, it must not be forgotten that while the public debt is thus increased through the economy of importation, it was but recently reduced through its extravagance. Thus, when the scale of importation stood two hundred and eleven millions in 1852, the public debt, growing out of the Mexican war, Texas Indemnity, &c., amounted to $76,045,216. And in 1857, when this scale had rapidly mounted to three hundred and forty-eight millions, producing, through the five intermediate years, the most redundant revenues, the public debt had been reduced, by purchase and redemption, to $25,155,154, by the application to this object of the surplus in the national exchequer.

That the Government, on this statement, could well afford to reborrow twenty millions on Treasury *bills for the service of the fiscal* year 1858, and as much more on public stock for the service of 1859, is no justification for the continuance of an improvident expenditure of the public money, whether the fault be with *Congress or the Executive, or both.* But this is a question for Washington City, where, through the salutary influence of the reduced revenues of 1859, succeeding the reduction already known in 1858, it will probably be settled next Winter. Our present concern is with the cause of this change so far as it affects the real prosperity of the country.

The crisis, we have seen, has brought down the importation of foreign merchandise ninety-three million dollars, and all within the last half of the fiscal year 1858. The gross figure we estimate as two hundred and fifty-five millions, and this is eight millions less than for 1853. In other words, we have retrieved in six months the extravagance of five years. At the same time, neither the crisis nor low price of bread in Europe, has reduced the export of domestic produce more than fifty millions. We think this an outside estimate, on the basis of the actual result at the port of New-York. The gross figure of domestic sales abroad would then be two hundred and twenty-eight millions. And this is thirty-eight millions more than in 1853, and ahead of all previous years, except 1856-57.

The employment of Specie in 1857, we have stated at sixty-nine millions, of which fifty-seven millions were in American Gold. The balance, a mere exchange of Foreign Coin. In 1858, the employment falls by estimate to fifty-one millions, of which about thirty-five millions in American Gold. And these remittances, it is now believed, on the well-grounded authority of what has actually taken place at New-York, exceed, by nearly thirty millions, the sum necessary to balance the account proper of the year. Last year the excess in our favor was only two millions. The excess this year has gone to the liquidation of full twenty-five millions of foreign capital employed previous to the crisis, in this country, through the great banking houses. When the break-up took place in Great Britian, succeeding our own trouble, it carried down the Western Bank of Scotland, where American assets were two and a half millions of dollars. It carried down an old and eminent Glasgow and Liverpool firm, whose American assets were seven and a half millions. It temporarily staggered a prominent London house, whose large assets were chiefly American. These are but examples of generally known troubles, which led to immediate and rapid liquidation. In at least two of the three cases named, this liquidation was of the most prompt and successful character. Other instances, equally striking, are of private record, all going to demonstrate the immense mercantile resources of the country in in the hour of trial, and all going to strengthen our estimate of what has actually been accomplished in a few months, in the way of returning the foreign capital previously employed in this country. Such are some of the lessons which qualify the poverty of the Treasury, and make the consequent creation of bills of credit and public loans at least a negative good.

In the way of diplomatic novelties, neither [illegible] can be more extensively furnished in its [illegible] It is always pleasant to see [illegible] mend them, dispatched to the shades. There is no more exhilarating spectacle than that of generous youth spurning veteran delusions, and overriding troublesome prescription. There are hopes for humanity in such things. But when ardent young spirits like President Buchanan and Secretary Cass enter upon a wild career of innovation, we of the elder and calmer sort may well qualify our enthusiasm with a dash of suspicion, and look cautiously to the end. And what is to be the end of the erratic policy applied to Mexico? The first and most startling novelty, which introduced it, was the retention of Mr. Forsyth as Envoy, after he had, without authority, negotiated treaties without value, treaties only fit for the official waste-basket. The second novelty was the retention and approval of Mr. Forsyth, after he had recognized the usurpation of Zuloaga, a local rebel against an unquestionably constitutional government, existing and dominant everywhere, save in the capital, in the person of Señor Juarez. The third and most startling novelty of all is, after thus recognizing the revolt of Zuloaga, and holding confidential relations with it for months, to deny the executive thus acknowledged the power to levy taxes. For this seems to be the latest development of our crooked policy. Mr. Attorney-General Black,—to consult whom as a legal authority on a question relative to foreign intercourse was as absurd as a consultation with a clerk in the Treasury, or the Collector of the Customs, in regard to the Indian war in Oregon—Mr. Black gave an opinion to the effect "that the right of the Mexican Government under ordinary circumstances to levy such a tax was undeniable; yet, taking all the data into consideration, and looking to the present condition of the country, the collection of money in the manner proposed is in the nature of a forced contribution,"—and so Mr. Forsyth is sustained.

In the name of common honesty and established law, what has this Government to do with any data, beyond its abundant recognition of the validity of the Zuloaga regime? What has it to do with the present condition of a country whose Government is accepted as legitimate, and is therefore responsible for its welfare? How can these data, this condition, operate to authorize foreign interference in questions purely internal? If the legitimacy of the Zuloaga rule be admitted, how can we quarrel with the means it resorts to, in order to maintain its existence, especially as the means are precisely the same as those we employ in similar circumstances? Test the question by reversing it. Put the weaker power in place of the stronger. Imagine Mexico declaring war upon the United States because extraordinary means are employed to obtain revenue adequate to a Utah, a Kansas, or Oregon war. Let us conceive of her, as urging the uncertainty of the conflict, its possible injustice, doubts as to the permanent retention of power at Washington by Mr. Buchanan, the imminence of dissolution, of insurrection. Let us fancy a Mexican envoy saying that as these financial measures might throw additional burdens on citizens of Mexico trading and residing in American ports, and as the future of this country was uncertain, he felt constrained to regard this attempt at raising revenue, as equivalent to a "forced loan," which he should resist to the verge of war. Precisely such is the attitude of Mr. Forsyth towards Mexico. It assumes a right to dictate in the internal affairs, to pronounce upon *the validity of the laws, of an* allied and independent State; in fact, *to exercise a protectorate over its Government.* The dictum of Attorney-General Black has all of this extent.

It is true, that *to the establishment of a* beneficial protectorate over Mexican affairs we look as the only hopeful solution of the fate of that Republic. But we must have it by fair means. It must not rest on the basis of fraud. It must not begin in an act of great public wrong. It must not result from a war, originating in national injustice, and perverse intervention. Unless discouraged by such evidences of bad government as the present case presents, the era is not distant when the call for American interposition will come cordially from the great body of the Mexican people, and we may assume the office with untarnished honor in the eyes of the world. We must be content to hasten the day by friendly offices, and proofs of that good faith and sterling sense of public justice, which have been the great wants of the Mexican rulers. We retard it by every display of the contrary attributes. Let us still hope that these ridiculous instructions to Mr. Forsyth will be withheld.

Harper's Weekly.—We have not the least intention of entering into a controversy with a publication of the character of *Harper's Weekly*, on a question of veracity; but the unparalleled impudence of that paper, in attempting to make the Times responsible for a fabricated opinion in relation to the Editor of the *Herald*, demands a prompt response. In its issue of July 10, the *Weekly* published a eulogistic biography of the Editor of the *Herald*, in which occurs the following sentence:

"The New-York *Daily Times* lately said of him, (meaning Mr. Bennett,) that when he was dead people would honor his memory as a great editor and a great Statesman. The remark does credit to the sagacity of the *Times*."

We called this a forgery, as it was, nothing of the kind having been published by the *Times*, and requested the *Weekly* to make an explanation of the matter. Instead of complying with this request, however, in its next issue, *Harper's Weekly* lets off some imbecile scurrility, and then says:

"We beg to refer the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Times* to the following extract from the New-York *Daily Times* of 3d Jan., 1857:

"[illegible] which made merry about Bennett, a hundred years hence his name will be recorded among the great men of the present time. Few persons, villified, calumniated, and hissed at as he has been, would have * * risen to the high point of influence he has obtained. * * Mr. Bennett, in private life, is a gentleman, and in politics, a statesman."

The first pretended quotation from the *Times* was a fabrication, and the second is not much better. It is a garbled extract from the letter of an "Occasional Correspondent," writing from Washington, who, among other oddities, expressed certain extraordinary opinions about the editor of the *Herald*, which were allowed to pass for what they were worth. They were in no manner the opinions of the Times, and were not published as such; and, if the passage in which they occurred had not been mutilated, they would have deceived no one in *Harper's Weekly*. In copying the passage, the personal pronoun was carefully excised by the Harpers, so that it might read like an editorial

make for the sake of quiet of [illegible] and may add, *Harper's Weekly*, we take our leave of that publication.

Progress of Reform Ideas in Europe.

The Jew bill, which has at last found its fate at the portals of the House of Lords, has at last managed to secure a majority of forty-six on a second reading, and all doubt as to its ultimate triumph may now be considered at an end. No measure, since the Reform bill, has met with so many reverses, and has had so little reason arrayed against it. It has been successful in the House of Commons from the very beginning, and was, in fact, always one with which that House had peculiar claims to deal exclusively—and yet it was, at last, only the fear of seeing the Commons take the matter altogether into their own hands, and thus establish a momentous precedent, that induced the Lords to accord it a tardy and reluctant assent.

It may not be known to all our readers that the bill, which has threatened to bring the two branches of the British Legislature into collision, though known as the Jew bill, and in reality intended to remove their disabilities, made no formal reference to persons of that persuasion. It was purely and simply a bill to alter the form of oath at present administered to members of the lower House on taking their seats, so as to omit the words, "On the true faith of a Christian." When this oath was framed, more than a century ago, the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament, by means of it, was one of the last things which entered into the heads of those who proposed it, as the possibility even of Jews aspiring to any such distinction was then never thought of. The clause in question was, as is well known, aimed at no one, and was inserted as being solemn, comprehensive and appropriate. It came to exclude a particular sect of religionists by a mere accident. The opponents of the measure which sought to strike it out, had not therefore the ordinary argument of "ancestral wisdom" to urge against it. The ancient Britons had clearly expressed no opinion on the matter, and no law, or trace of law can anywhere be discovered expressly disqualifying Jews for legislative duties.

Moreover, the tendency of modern legislation has all been in their favor. They have been admitted to hold real estate, to vote at the election of members of Parliament, to hold municipal and county offices. The principle of their eligibility having already been conceded, to refuse to carry it into effect was absurd. Their enemies, driven from every other post, long maintained their ground by pointing to the Christianity of the British nation, and insisting that the House of Commons should reflect the country religiously as well as politically. This was, however, so flagrant a begging of the question that it was also finally abandoned. It assumed that the British nation was wholly Christian, which was notoriously untrue, inasmuch as it abounded with Jews and infidels, and it assumed that if Jews were only kept out, the House of Commons would remain Christian, whereas that body has long lost all claim to any such character.

The City of London finally elected Baron Rothschild four times in succession; one or two other constituencies followed its example, and then the supporters of the change took new ground. They asserted the constitutional right of electors to choose as their representative any British subject not disqualified to serve, and denied the right of the House to exclude him by presenting the oaths in a form which his conscience would not allow him to accept. The House acknowledged the force of this reasoning by a succession of bills, removing all the difficulties complained *of, but the Lords held out with more than* ordinary obstinacy. Finally, the former threat*ened to admit Jews by resolution; this would* have driven their lordships to contest the matter in the Courts of law, and sooner than provoke *such a collision, in the teeth of unanimous* public disapprobation, they have finally surrendered with a bad grace, and at the eleventh hour.

The principle under discussion—the right of all sects and creeds to an equal participation in all political rights, and which has now been once more solemnly recognised by the British nation—is one which no one in this country ever thought of questioning; but it has, nevertheless, within the present century, been obliged to engage in its defence in England, the brightest wits and most eloquent tongues in the country. It is impossible to hear of its final triumph without being sadly reminded of the long list of scholars, orators, statesmen, who have fought nobly in its defence, and have already passed away from the scene. The period which has elapsed since the question of Catholic emancipation began to be discussed, a question which *raised almost the same points as the* Jew bill, has been crowded with brighter names than any other in British history, and the brightest of them all were never so brilliant as when they fought for the largest toleration and the evenest justice: Wilberforce, Clarkson, Romilly, Horner, Brougham, Sydney Smith, Peel, Wellington, and Macaulay, Shiel, O'Connell, and a host of others of less repute, contributed more or less to the movement which has now reached its climax—and of that mighty throng on whose lips so many millions have hung in rapture, one alone still lives to see his reward. That reward is all the richer and fuller from its having been accompanied, and we may add crowned, by the declaration made in the recent debate by Lord Stanhope, that the Lords yielded because the popular will was decidedly against them. When we contrast this declaration with the bold expressions of contempt for the popular voice by which the first whispers of Parliamentary reform were met in the beginning of the present century, we become really sensible of the enormous interval which separates the England whose yoke we threw off in 1776, rom the England whose friendship we cherish to-day.

Political Movements.—On Wednesday, a "People's Union Convention" met at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and for Canal Commissioner. For the former office the Hon. John M. Read, of Philadelphia, was designated, and for the latter William E. Frazier, of Fayette County.

This Convention is understood to have represented the opponents of the National Administration generally, including Republicans, Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Its presiding officer was Ex-Governor Reeder, formerly of Kansas, who, upon taking the chair, made a speech which was highly applauded. Appearances indicate a close alliance, if not complete fusion, of all who oppose the Buchanan Administration, but in

[illegible] gency is, perhaps, not very likely to occur, as the Republicans very generally manifest a strong disposition for union. These and similar movements, betoken the approach of the political struggle in November.

Shall we have a Convention?

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* having "taken no little pains to ascertain the convictions of sensible men and leaders of public opinion, irrespective of partisan association, in all parts of the State," has come to the conclusion that the people will vote at the November election in favor of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution. It is said the lawyers almost universally desire a change of the present judicial system, and that such desire is largely shared by the rest of the people. A pretty unanimous feeling is stated to exist against the single district system of electing Senators and Assemblymen, by which the distinctive political influence of counties, as such, has been nearly annihilated, and, what is worse, the standard of legislation lowered.

There is a wide-spread conviction that the Executive Department needs reorganization, in such manner as to secure for the State a better position in respect to the political influence of the General Government. Other topics of more or less importance are also suggested as likely to claim attention, should the proposed revision take place. Among these might be suggested the simplification of the financial affairs of the State Government. As now organized, there are a variety of funds, which, by a complicated mystery of book-keeping, effectually puzzle all plain men who try to understand how the public moneys are managed.

There seems to be a general disposition in the matter of amending the Constitution to ignore mere party considerations, and the fact is auspicious. Should the Convention be called, it is to be hoped that delegates may be elected with a sole view to their personal qualifications, and without regard to political connection or locality of habitation. Everything depends on the character of the men who are to perform the work. By a proper selection the State may obtain a Constitution in the highest degree advantageous to the interests of the people. But if the trust be confided to incompetent hands, or executed with a view to securing partisan ascendency, we may find ourselves a few years hence in greater need of a Convention than we now are.

The Fall campaign is so near at hand that this subject should be before the minds of the people. It is one on which they ought to vote intelligently and after full consideration.

Senatorial Contest in Illinois—Speech of Mr. Lincoln.

The Republican candidate for United States Senator, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, was present, on Saturday evening, when Mr. Douglas made his address, published in Tuesday's Times, to the crowd assembled in honor of his arrival at Chicago. On Monday evening Mr. *Lincoln replied to his distinguished competi*tor; and we give his speech in full this morning. He, too, received an enthusiastic welcome, and the war between the two champions was fitly inaugurated in the chief city of Illinois. Both the speeches were able, and marked, we are glad to say, by respectful courtesy no less than by unsparing political antagonism.

It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln places himself upon the strictest party grounds. In assuming this position he disappoints the expectations of a portion of his political friends at the East, who had hoped to see Mr. Douglas rewarded for his Anti-Lecompton services by the support of the Illinois Republicans. But this was scarcely practicable, and Mr. Douglas himself, who has ever been a partisan of the straitest sect, could hardly have expected his life-long opponents to sustain him. Indeed, he evinces no wish to conciliate them, *but goes into the fight with all his* accustomed gallantry, and with more than his usual *prestige*, waging unsparing war, as well *upon the Republican forces as* upon the supporters of the Buchanan Administration.

We judge from the manifestations at Chicago, that all the old Whig feeling is aroused in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and that the leaders, if not the masses, of the Republican Party will feel a peculiar gratification in the defeat of Mr. Douglas. He has been so long the invincible leader of the Democracy in Illinois, and has triumphed so often over the routed forces of the old Whig Party, that something like a personal interest is felt by every Republican politician in his overthrow.

Until November, therefore, the contest will go on with unceasing vigor. Mr. Douglas has an undertaking on hand which will task his utmost powers, and he is not the man to flinch from a contest because the odds are against him.

Condition of Mormon Affairs.

We give, in this morning's Times, several important documents from Utah. A dispatch from Gen. Johnston to the War Department, dated at Bear River, June 16, states that the Army, which was on its march from Fort Bridger to Great Salt Lake City, would probably reach its destination on the 22d. The health of the troops was good, and the difficulty of the route less than had been apprehended.

We have next a letter from Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, the Peace Commissioners, to Gen. Johnston, dated at Great Salt Lake City, June 12. They request him to come on immediately with the Army, which they assure him will be well received, and suggest a proclamation, informing the Mormons that no harm shall be done to their persons or property.

Gen. Johnston's reply follows, in which he engages to comply with the suggestions of the Commissioners. Then comes a communication from Messrs. Powell and McCulloch to the Secretary of War, in which they make the important announcement that they have succeeded in effecting a settlement of the Mormon difficulties. All idea of resistance, they

[illegible] Brown, greatest of British and greatest of European botanists—*botanicorum facile princeps*, as Humboldt justly termed him—died at London on the 10th ult., in his 85th year. Of singular modesty, he used none of those means which scientists often resort to of attracting popular attention, so that many will hear of his name for the first time with the announcement of his decease, though wherever science is cultivated his name and influence have long been felt as a power.

It is the glory of Robert Brown to have given to Botany a philosophical foundation. Previous to him it was a chaos of unsystematized facts. Early in this century he grasped and applied the great laws of development and correspondence—the guiding-lights in modern biologic research—raising what had formerly been perhaps the dryest and deadest of the sciences into a science of wonderful poetry and truth. He was the first to employ the microscope in the study of the structure of plants, and so prompted the vast and faithful researches of Schleiden and Oken.

It is unfortunate, however, that Brown gave no systematic expression to his great and deep thoughts. His labors consist chiefly of special memoirs and monographs, contained in all but inaccessible Transactions of Learned Societies during the past fifty years. Germany, more grateful than his own country, collected his contributions into a whole—*Robert Brown's Vermischte Botanische Schriften (Miscellaneous Botanical Writings.* 5 vols. Leipsic, 1828.)—under the care of Dr. Von Esenbeck, and dedicated "To Robert Brown and Alexander Von Humboldt, the *Nestors* of Botany." It was through this work that his early Continental reputation was secured.

Of the life of such a man there is, of course, but little to be said. These points, however, may be mentioned. He was the son of a Scotch minister, and was born in 1773. In 1801 he was appointed Naturalist to Capt. Flinders's Surveying expedition to Australia—then an unexplored mine of botanical wealth, and whence he returned after an absence of four years, with 4,000 plants, many of which were entirely new to science. After the death of Dryander, in 1810, Dr. Brown received the charge of the library and collection of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed them to him for life. They were afterwards removed to the British Museum, and he was appointed Keeper of Botany in that institution. In 1841 he was elected President of the Linnean Society, and during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel he received a pension of £200 as a recognition of his scientific merits. In the course of his long career he has been adorned with all the scientific honors of Europe, and received the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, "*Pour le Merite*," of which his friend Baron Von Humboldt is Chancellor. In character, he was the ideal of a simple, modest, kind-hearted good man. In science he was a Transcendentalist—that is, he believed the universe formed one grand, living, spiritual whole; he believed all was under the control of rational laws, which have their correlative in man's mental structure. It is the index of this spirit that has been the animation of science during the past half-century.

City Items.

Peter Dawson and his Troubles.—Peter Dawson's "place" in Cherry-street was visited last night by many curious people, drawn there by the reports caused by the proprietor's arrest. It had a deserted look, the female boarders being all incarcerated, but Peter was on hand with lights to show his visitors the sights to be seen. There was nothing at all looking like iron grates, nor a prison-house, and nothing to excite wonder, except, perhaps the extensiveness and appropriateness of all the arrangements. Dawson said he was prosecuted because he had been more successful in his business than his neighbors, and because he refused to "come down" with sufficient black-mail to certain parties, who pay by imposing upon such as he.

He was frank in confessing the nature of his place and business, but said that there were other such in his immediate neighborhood who were never molested, whose places were the constant scene of disorder and riot. In a word, he believed himself to be a persecuted man, and threatened much of his persecution to a certain person whom he termed a "notorious Tombs Shyster," by whom he refused to be bled too freely.

Dawson is under $2,500 bonds to answer any complaint that may be brought against him. He is sanguine of being fully vindicated.

Peter is a general favorite with the Police of his Ward, who says that he gives them little trouble, and that his place is always comparatively quiet and orderly. He is an Irishman by birth, and of gentlemanly and winning address. He has made, it is said, quite a fortune in his present business. His arrest has caused an excitement in the neighborhood, where he is quite a Hero.

Brian Mullaghan.—Brian Mullaghan, who slipped away the other day on mysterious leave from the Court of Sessions, when about to be tried for assault and battery upon a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, is residing in Jersey. He spent some hours yesterday afternoon with a number of his friends in the Atlantic Garden at Hoboken, where he was the observed of all observers.

Mullaghan justifies his conduct by saying that he could not have had a fair trial. He pleads justification for his conduct, inasmuch as he was driven from his home and business by the parties upon whose complaint he was arrested, and who first made overtures to him of a degrading nature. In his testimony in Broadway, he maintains that he acted only as any man should act—that he simply interfered to prevent a female from being imposed upon by a person whom he believed to be unworthy.

Another Prize Fight.—At length, and after a great deal of arrangements, a prize fight has been agreed between Jem Mace and Ben Hooper, alias the "Benecia Boy," for $2,000.

Mooney is well known, from his fight with Yankee Sullivan, Bill Poole, and his different exploits about town. He resides in Troy at present, is about 29 years of age, and of powerful build. The "Benecia Boy" is only 20 years of age, and has never, we believe, been in the ring. He recently resigned an office in the Custom House, to engage in the present fight. The fight is to take place in Canada, within three months.

Another Haul of Gypsies.—Officers Pelton, McDonough and Hanscom, of the Second ward Police, made a general descent, into last night upon the Park, and arrested sixteen Gypsies, whom they found there. The prisoners were taken to the station-house, and will be brought before Justice Connolly this morning for examination, at the Tombs Police Court.

The "Globe" Prayer Meeting.—The large building known as the Globe Hotel, corner of Chatham-street, in this City, is now appropriated as a lodging-house. The bar-room, which is spacious, has been stripped of its ordinary regalities, and through the munificence of Miss So. Jane, the proprietress of the building, is used every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of a prayer meeting. Last evening, about 150 persons of all classes were present, including several ladies, and the services were very interesting. Elder Wyman, of the North Dutch Church, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Spring delivered a brief address. We understand that Miss So. Jane has [illegible] for permission to [illegible]

The Dog Power.—The dog power [illegible] been in operation for [illegible] weeks, and [illegible] been taken in 5,000 cents, of which 100 [illegible] dreamed that the [illegible] would [illegible] said to have been five cents of [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

Yale College, in Massachusetts, a University, was founded, celebrated its second commencement on Wednesday last. Dr. Hosea Ballou, Jr., is President. The graduating class numbered nine; the degree of A.M. was conferred upon Rev. Thomas Whittemore, and Rev. Sumner was the orator of the Literary Society and Rev. John Pierpont, the Poet.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, in Toronto, was, of course, attended by a free fight among the Irishmen. An Orange Lodge was attacked while marching to Victoria-street, two men were killed, and the military were called out, when the row was quelled.

The colored citizens of New-Bedford have made arrangements for a State mass Convention, to be held in New-Bedford Aug. 2, to take into consideration the grievances imposed upon them by the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott decision.

A State Chancery of the Order of United Americans was organized in Ohio on the 5th inst., and under the most favorable auspices. Up to this time it has been no Chancery organization in Ohio.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PREPARATORY READING.
THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF ANECDOTE AND HUMOR. 2 vols., with over 600 illustrations $7 00
THE THREE SCORE YEARS OF DR. SYNEAX, complete, with over 300 comic illustrations. 2 vols. 5 00
THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Miss Lucy Aikin. 2 vols., 12mo, with colored illustrations. 5 00
COMIC HISTORY OF ROME, by the same author. 2 vols., 12mo, with colored illustrations 2 50
THE TOUR OF DOCTOR BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. 1 vol., 12mo, profusely illustrated 5 00
BROADWAY LEGENDS OF MIRTH AND MARVEL. 2 vols., 12mo, illustrated 6 00
The same, cheap edition 3 00
HOOD'S POEMS ON WIT AND HUMOR. 2 vols. 1 50
THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF. With illustrations by Cruikshank. 1 vol., 12mo 2 50
THE LONDON PUNCH. The last vol. 1 vol., 4to, illustrated 5 00
PICCIOLIANA; or, Gleanings and Burlesques. By Piccolo. 2 vols., 12mo 1 00
SQUIRE LITTLE PEDDLINGTON AND THE PEDDLINGTONIANS. 2 vols. 1 00
SMITH'S GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES. 1 vol. 50
THE REBELLION; or, THE MERRY MONOMANIAC. 1 vol. 1 00

Published, or Imported by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

IN PRESS.
By D. APPLETON & CO.:
1. LEGENDS AND LYRICS. By Adelaide A. Proctor.
2. A NEW POEM. By William Allen Butler.
3. BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION. 2 vols., 8vo.
4. DARWIN'S VESTIGES OF THE SPIRIT-HISTORY OF MAN.

THE NEW-YORK MARINE REGISTER
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
A standard of commercial information of all vessels built in, and visiting the ports of the United States. Its tonnage is accurate and reliable, and contains rules and diagrams both for building and inspection of vessels, also gives the rate, tonnage, draft, woods, fastenings, when modeled, where and when built, builders, port belonging to, owners' names, master's name, model, materials and date of survey. Price of the bound volume $10; and including the 1st monthly supplement for one year $20. This is the only work of the kind approved by the Board of Underwriters of New York, and will be issued annually in the month of July.
The second volume is now ready for delivery by
R. C. WOOD, ANTHONY & CO.,
Publishers, No. 18 Nassau-st.,
Printers to the Board of Underwriters.

"ATTENTION."
Will be published July 15,
LIFE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD,
THE TRAITOR.
The Third of the New Series of American Biographies for youth, and the only COMPLETE Life of Arnold ever published. By George Canning Hill.
Elegantly illustrated. Also, now ready, Second Edition of
LIFE OF GEN. ISRAEL PUTNAM,
AND
LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.
These are the most elegant and complete volumes for Youth ever published. Send early orders to
E. O. LIBBY & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 76 and 78 Washington-st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers.

NOW READY:
WELLS' NEW CHEMISTRY,
A comprehensive, popular and practical Text-Book, embodying the latest scientific research, illustrated with 348 cuts, and adapted to Colleges, Academies and Schools. By David A. Wells, A. M., Editor of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," Author of "Natural Philosophy," &c., &c. Price $1. Sent to teachers at half-price for examination with a view to introduction. Liberal terms for first supplies.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Educational Publishers, No. 331 Broadway.

GOING! GOING! GONE!!
Says Peter Funk, Esq., and my country friend who thought he was pretty smart bought a parlor watch for $15. Search about 10 cents the price of "Tricks and Traps of New York," buy one! Not a watch, but a little book. (Free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,
AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.
Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.
Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which but a single inspection will prove.
BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS, ADD CORD,
PICTURE TASSELS, PICTURE CORD,
SOFA TASSELS, TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
BORDER NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No. 360 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY
should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All genuine have the name and trade mark stamped on the wrists and forms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOILET ARTICLE.
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
PERSIAN WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN A. VROOM, NO. 13 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.
Endorsements of the highest class in the land can be given us, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever introduced.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS, ADD CORD,
PICTURE TASSELS, PICTURE CORD,
SOFA TASSELS, TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
BORDER NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No. 360 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY
should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All genuine have the name and trade mark stamped on the wrists and forms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York
(Room No. 6.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.
Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, shipmen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private families, lard-oil and candle makers, butchers, grocers and pie-makers will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, prices and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGER, Sole Agent, No. 7 Cortlandt-st., New-York; or A. C. GETTY, No. 178 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLEY, 189 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.
N.B.—The public are cautioned against making or purchasing any pretended structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chambers to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROMENADE CONCERTS!
Admission to all parts ..... 25 cents
Family Circle ..... 15 cents
Reserved Seats, Admitting a gentleman and two ladies $1
Family Tickets, admitting a gentleman and two ladies $1
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 17,
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERT,
Conductors ..... C. ANSCHUTZ, M. MUSARD
Second time of Lumbye's great fantasia,
THE DREAM OF THE SAVOYARD.
Overture, Mr. WRINKLER, Mr. SEDGWICK and Mr. Hill appear, together with a Grand Orchestra of
SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING
Part I.—1. Overture (Scobe.) 2. Polka (Rataplan.) 3. Aria (Nozze di Figaro—Mr. Weinlich.) 4. Quadrille (Les Cheveux de Soie.) 5. Quadrille (Les Bijoux.)
Part II.—1. Overture (Vestalin.) 2. Quadrille (Gotham.) 3. Schottische Soir (Betsert la Diable.) 4. Dream of the Savoyard.
Part III.—1. Ball Scenes (Strauss.) 2. Ballad (Bohemian Girl—Mr. Perring.) 3. Polka (Cuckoo.) 4. Galiop (Lumley.)
A continual succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the
PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY,
during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the
CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL
entertainments ever offered anywhere.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, July 18, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND PROMENADE MATINEE,
when every lady present will be presented with a copy of THE CHAMPAGNE GALOP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
BENEFIT
Of the accomplished comedienne,
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
whose charming delineations have been nightly received with unbounded laughter and delight,
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE will appear on this occasion in
THREE PIECES,
When visiting Europe, last season, the gay and merry performances of these artists were received with enthusiasm in all the leading cities, and formed the especial delight of Queen Victoria, who might be seen two or three times a week during the engagement of the Florences in the Royal Box at Drury Lane Theatre, with her young and interesting family, exhibiting her liveliest sense of pleasure and enjoyment.
The celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 18, 1863,
Will commence with Lover's Extravaganza of
THE HAPPY MAN;
Or, The Magic String.
Paddy Murphy, the Happy Man.....Mr. W. J. Florence
Robert.....Miss Tree
To be followed by the piece de circonstance called
LOLA MONTEZ,
Lola Montez, with a grand Spanish Dance, Va. Mendez.....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Michael Brokaw, the Stage Baker.....Mr. W. J. Florence
To conclude with Mr. Florence's protean farce of
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce, an heiress,
Frow Fritzel, an opera woman .....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Old Bridget, aged 60,
Veruche Butiful, a Yankee gal
Barney O'Connor, an Irish lad .....Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Twelfth night of the FLORENCES.
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FRIDAY, July 17, 1863.
Old Prices—No Reserved Seats.
BROUGHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE,
COLUMBUS AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
The New Legendary Romance,
THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING
and the
MAID OF MOBILE.
Received with shouts of laughter,
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
C. WHEATLEIGH and A. H. DAVENPORT.
Mrs. BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON and IDA VERNON.
At 7, THE PROMENADE CONCERT.
At 8, THE OVERTURE.
Comedy, POPPING THE QUESTION.
Comedy, BACHELOR'S TORMENTS.
Messrs. BLAKE and DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLAKE.
Intermission and Promenade Concert for half an hour.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
Columbus.....Mr. Brougham
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets.....50 cents | Orchestra seats ...75 cents

FRENCH THEATER.
Opposite Niblo's.
Metropolitan Music Hall, No. 585 Broadway,
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16,
Complimentary Benefit to Mlle. JULIETTE, on which occasion will be performed two comedies of the Theatre Gymnase, Paris in which will appear all the artists of the Company, Messrs. Tiery, Talbot, &c.
CLERMONT; ou, UNE FEMME D'ARTISTE.
Hermonie.....Mlle. Juliette.
By special desire, LE BEAU NICOLAS.....Par M. Thiery.
L'AMANT AUX BOUQUETS.
Valerie.....Mlle. Juliette.
Doors to open at 7; to commence at 7½.

JONES'S WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.
The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induces the belief that a still more complete and grander Fête would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble
PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
FOR A
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be illuminated in the style of the GREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
VENETIAN FETES IN PARIS,
The whole to consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
CONDUCTORS:
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDEN,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
BALLOON ASCENSION!
MR. WILLIAM PAULLIN,
Who has made over 200 successful aerial voyages, will ascend from the
PALACE GARDEN,
in his
MONSTER BALLOON,
on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 18,
At 5 o'clock P. M.
The process of inflation will commence at 4 o'clock, and the price charged for admittance to the Garden will afford ladies and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION
without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.
Charge for admission, on this occasion, 50 cents.

THE LADIES NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN Convention.
To be held at the Union Course, L. I.
On Sept. 5, 1863.
The management of this equestrian festival, which is designed to bring into competition the most distinguished and graceful of female amateur equestrians, beg leave to announce that the magnificent premiums to be awarded upon that occasion will be exposed for the inspection of the public at the following places in New-York: A magnificent grand action piano purchased and worth $600, designed to be presented to the fair competitor who shall exhibit, on that occasion, the greatest skill, dexterity, grace in the management of the horse, can be viewed at the store of its maker, Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. The massive silver pitcher and pair of goblets of superior workmanship, worth $300, to be adjudged to the second best equestrian, and the splendid gold and enameled lady's watch, set with diamonds, worth over $200, intended for the third premium, can be seen at the store of their manufacturers, Bell, Black & Co., No. 347 Broadway. Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to a free competition for these truly valuable awards, and upon the receipt of their address the management will send by return post, circulars fully stating the objects of this Convention and the terms upon which the awards are to be rendered. Address THOMAS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers, No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD.....Proprietor & S. BURRIS.....Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.....A. H. PURDY
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1863.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
OUTAHLAWORET.
Previous to which will be performed the drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN THE WIZARD THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, in his bizarre, astonishingly subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1,200 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones, Happy Family, &c.
Admittance to all 25c. Children under ten, 15c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH Scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near Flushing. Steamer *Jolas* leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.
Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.
Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of 10th and 23d sts., New York.
Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.
COMMITTEE:
JOS. B. JONES, THOS. B. DAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable American Protestants, husband and wife, the former as first-class waiter, and the latter as cook, washer and ironer; both can produce the best City references. No objection to a hotel or boarding house, or to go to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address No. 224 Avenue B, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITER JUST DISENGAGED, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go into the country or to travel; any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and competent as his character will certify. Address W. C., No. 962 Broadway, corner of 14th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, grain gardener, or coachman. is an expert hand at out door labor, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 727 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIGING Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is an excellent waiter, or would take charge of a respectable garden; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 376 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as clerk, entry clerk or book-keeper; has had over ten years experience in book-keeping by single and double entry. Can engage immediately. Address G. W. B., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant man, lately arrived from England; has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. E., for two days, No. 394 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener, one who has the best of City reference; has been for the last two years in his last place; is now dispensed, as his employer has gone to Europe. Apply at D. WRIGHT'S, No. 498 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who fully understands his business in all its different departments, the laying out of new grounds with taste and the cultivation of grapes. Address E. H., box No. 125 *Times* office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of references can be given. Can be seen for three days at P. TRAINOR'S, No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would like the dairy, if required. Can give good reference. Address or apply at SMITH'S Seed Store, No. 64 White-st.

THE ADVERTISER, WHOSE EVENINGS are unemployed, offers his services in writing up books or any other business. Address B. H. T., Box No. 2 552, Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No. 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD LE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will re-open Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Insurance Office.

TEACHERS

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN PROtestant lady, aged 19, wishes to meet with a second as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement, she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBART FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar-st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1 wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS WANTED AS TEACHER in the Introductory Department of a School for Boys. Address T. K. P., Box No. 119, *Times* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A PATENT Right which is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best and most likely to become universally adopted of any yet brought before the public. Parties who are in possession of western territory are making a handsome fortune from it. Persons having land, houses, or merchandise, wishing to exchange for such an improvement will find this a rare opportunity. The most satisfactory information will be given at the office No. 491 Broadway, corner Broome-st., where a working model can be seen.

$5,000.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF TEN years' experience in both the jobbing and the retail dry goods and carpet trade, desires an interview with some gentleman of good moral character who has the above amount to invest in either the above branches of trade. First-class references required as to character, and the highest given both as to ability and character. Address O. H. HONOR, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good ship or steamboat or steam-tug they wish to exchange for good available timber land, can find a good customer by calling at Crook's Hotel, No. 78 Chatham-st., room No. 27, before 8 o'clock in the morning, and after 6 o'clock in the evening, or address A. F., Box No. 150 *Times* office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL HAIR CROSS, ATTACHED TO a gold watch-guard ring, and valuable only to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at room No. 10, No. 61 Exchange-place, New-York; or No. 39 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE 13TH INST., between 12th-st. and avenue B and Niblo's Garden, a memorandum book, containing sundry papers of no use to any one except the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the carpenter shop No. 266 East 12th-st.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Co.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
New-York, April 27, 1863.
THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and unequalled qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depots at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.
The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, FICTOU AND DINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, Iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 16, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENalty of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Ward will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 17th, at 8 o'clock, at Banas', No. 214 Grand-st.
DAVID MILLER, President.
JAS. M. OLES, Secretary.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. FIRSSON, No. — Wall-st., New-York.
A circumbulat of information sent free by

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESpectable, well-educated young woman, who knows how to sew and cut; is a good nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in any style; will be found fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth, having years of experience as such; no objection to travel to any part of the States or the Continent. Apply at No. 207 Bowery, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a steady woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; careful and economical for her employer, and values a good home; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable middle-aged English Protestant woman, or would wait on an aged lady; has no objection to travel to Europe. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts., for 3 days. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 116 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. No objection to the country, for the Summer; Staten Island preferred.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable young widow lady of refinement and intelligence; one that has always been accustomed to good society; would like a home in a gentleman's family; widower preferred. Address, for two days, Mrs. WRIGHT, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, makes bread, cakes, pies, creams and preserves of all kinds; can do fancy cooking in any style; plain, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do neat sewing; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress alone; she thoroughly understands her business; can do up shirts and fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 107 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, in a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of references given. Call or address BURKE, 9 Montgomery-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th-av., between 19th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; thoroughly competent to fill a first class situation; hotel or restaurant preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ECONOMIcal, trustworthy and most respectable woman; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit, is quick, excellent washer and ironer, will be found efficient, and a woman of good moral principles. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; is willing and obliging; would assist in anything required; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 231 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, a nice situation to do up-stairs work, or general housework, in a private family; can milk and make butter; can be suited in City or country. Can be seen at No. 426 9th-av., for two days. None but a Protestant employer need apply.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOmen; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress; is a Protestant; would do light chamber work; good City references. Call at No. 109 7th-av., between 20th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference; lived five years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 294 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, hardworking and well-recommended girls, as good plain cooks, or to do general housework. A smart, small girl also wants a situation. They can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 30th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; the best of reference from the place she lived four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care of one baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress, or wait on young ladies. Apply at No. 5 Madison-square, where she has lived over five years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework, also pla n cooking; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 193 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one for housework and the other chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for three days, at No. 349 25th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 143 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Country preferred. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 32 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, in a private family. Can do plain sewing, if required. Inquire at No. 35 Frankfort-st., first floor.

LONDON.—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st-st., near 6th av.

HELP WANTED

PEDDLERS WANTED—ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—We manufacture an article, which is small, light, and easily carried; sells quickly to merchants and required by every family. Active men can make from $5 to $6 a day profit. Soldiers can do well with this, as it is small, takes but little room, and does not interfere with other goods, and meets with a ready sale. Persons sending us fifteen cents, will receive a sample of the article worth that amount, and all necessary information. This is no humbug or lottery speculation.
VAN DUSEN & BROTHERS,
Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO OR THREE EXperienced dry goods salesmen, who can influence a large cash or prompt paying trade. None others need apply. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTON, No. 83 Murray-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, one to do chamberwork and waiting; a few miles in the country. Protestants preferred. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at No. 44 West 23d-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENC

DIVIDENDS.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution, No. 28 Grand-st., corner of Wilson-st. New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of one dollar and upwards, not exceeding $5,000, and 4 per cent. per annum on all sums over $5,000, will be allowed to the depositors, entitled thereto, on and after Monday, July 19, for all sums not called for, and that interest will cease on the portion to July 19 will draw interest from that date. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

ALFRED P. GOMELIN, President.
Simeon P. Hadden, Secretary.

Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-street. New-York, July 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $5000, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $5000 which shall have been deposited three or more months previous to the 1st of January, will be allowed to the depositors, entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant, during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Tuesdays from 10 o'clock P. M.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
H. A. Wemmer, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution, No. 257 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $5,000, and five per cent. over $5000, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 6 to 8.

FRANCIS F. SCHOALS, President.
Ward B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cummins, Accountant.

Southern Bank, New-Orleans, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858, and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.

THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, from the current six months' profits, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.

W. H. MERRELL, Cashier.
June 22, 1858.

Lafayette Fire Insurance Co. of Brooklyn, Office, { No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.

ABSON S. PALMER, Secretary.
New-York, July 13, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (3) three per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 20th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

Merchants' Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, New-York, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, July 8, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 9th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

Continental Bank, New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 5th proximo.

E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

Office of the Astor Fire Insurance Co., No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Clinton Fire Insurance Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand. By order,

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Hudson Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. From the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

Office of the Harmony Fire and Marine Ins. Co., New-York, July 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board.

T. C. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., New-York, July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.

HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 21 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.

A. J. BERRIAN, Secretary.

Mercantile Bank, New-York, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Office of the New-York Fire Insurance Company, No. 22 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,

THOMAS GRESLEHAF, Secretary.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 9 Broad-st., New-York, July 12, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on the 20th inst.

HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 26 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FURNITURE DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 64 Wall-st. A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
New-York, July 3, 1858.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, July 12, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a DIVIDEND of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding four and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from July 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock, at No. 128 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. Coddington, Secretary.

Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-street, New-York, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on or after Monday, July 12. Also, an extra dividend, being all the net profits previously earned in amounts to the credit of depositors who have deposited at the end of the period; such extra interest or dividend, to be calculated on the same principles, and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half yearly interest.

J. De P. Ogden, Secretary.

Rockhill Savings Bank.—Corner of 110th-st. and 6th-av., All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. Rockhill, Sec. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

State of New-York.—Bank Department, Albany, July 9, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the Bank of Rome having expired, pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1858, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of EIGHTY (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, and upon the presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

State of New-York.—Bank Department, Albany, July 9, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the Bank of New-Rochelle having expired, pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1858, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of FIFTY (50) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, and upon the presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—TWO SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN Rockaways, entirely new and warranted, made very light for the country. Will be sold at less than cost to pay advances.

JAMES B. BREWSTER,
No. 306 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME THREE-SEATED rockaway carriage, in good order, and very little worn; just the thing for a family. Price $150. Apply to S. ARCHER, Dobb's Ferry; or to I. H. ARCHER, No. 326 Water-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUSTUS BELMONT,
BANKER, No. 10 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 Wall-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st., Phœnix Bank Building.

R. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.

REFERENCES:
James Bowman, New-York. Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Obsanney do. Gray & Dewforth, Boston.
E. Whittlesey, Son & Morrison, New-York. Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
E. S. Sandford, Pallmer's Carey, Howard & Sanger.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. Williams, President. H. Jenkins, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted promptly in sight drafts on New-York. Sterling Exchange for sale. New-Orleans Collections made at 24 per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. Kinman & Taylor.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.

GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 6 Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by an act of the legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 2, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50,000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on producing the receipt of the chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent Central Park Improvement Fund Stock." And the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. O. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 6, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.

A. O. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canandaigua and Corning (now called Canandaigua and Elmira) Railroad Company, will be held at the office of Robert T. Potter, Esq., No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 20, 1858, at 2 P. M., to take action in regard to the sale of the Road, Rolling Stock, &c., under that mortgage, now advertised for July 22, inst. It is important that all holders of these bonds should attend.

Office American Guano Co., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) New-York, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third instalment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKIE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.

WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.
New-York, June 23, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.

JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION New Bonds, Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,200 000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857, for sale by

R. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by
JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 49 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPtances purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Southern lady, a stranger in New-York, very unexpectedly finds herself temporarily embarrassed, and desires the immediate loan of $60 for a few days. Address (suggesting place of interview) Miss EMMA L. LINCOLN, New-York Post-Office.

$800.—WANTED TO BORROW—THE above amount, for two years, secured by mortgage on unencumbered real estate. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 200 Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.

Leave Harlem.	Leave	Pack slip.
6 00 A. M.		† 00 A. M.
† 7 00 A. M.		8 00 A. M.
9 00 A. M.		9 15 A. M.
11 00 A. M.		11 00 A. M.
‡ 1 30 P. M.		1 45 P. M.
3 00 P. M.		3 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.		4 30 P. M.
6 00 P. M.		6 15 P. M.
7 15 P. M.		7 30 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 130th sts., each way.
FARE 5 CENTS.

Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Yellow Ferry stages run to and in two rows of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS—ON SUNDAY, JULY 11th, and every Sunday thereafter during the season, to the east shore at Coney Island, landing at Fort Hamilton.—The favorite steamers AURORA and UNION will run as follows: Leaving West 10th-st., (Annex-st.,) at 9:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15 and 3:15; Spring-st., at 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30 and 3:30; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 10:45, 1, 2:45 and 4; 23d-st., North River, at 10 and 2, and Peck slip at 11 and 3 o'clock. Leaving the Island at 11, 12:15, 2, 3:30 and 6:30 o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents. Tickets may be used on either boat. N. B.—The 2d and 3d-av. cars run directly to Peck-slip.

REGULAR SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE, AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-cabin steamer OHIO, Captain R. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave every SUNDAY for the season, as follows: Annex-st., 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 23d-st., 9:15 A. M. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport, 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents; to Strattonport and return 38 cents. The 2d-av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain TRUE, JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2, North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 9:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 50 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MAY, 21st Ward, No. 46 South-st., corner Pine.

OARS & SCULLS—SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINOT & CO., 10 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Monday, May 31, 1858, Trains leave the depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, as follows:

6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
12:30 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
3:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:30 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 31, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows: For Dunkirk and Buffalo, at 9 A. M. For Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations, at 5 P. M. For Middletown and intermediate stations, Night Express, at 6 P. M. For Dunkirk and Buffalo, at 6 P. M. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Those Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

TRAIN 4 GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M., for Greenport, arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, reluctantly resort to such means, have determined to withdraw the passes, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 60
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 60

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 10 M., 4 and 6 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. platform as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.; for Dobbs Ferry, 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; for Nyack, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.; for Peekskill, 8:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 5:00 P. M. On Sundays at 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 5:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:45, and 5:15 P. M. On Sundays at 2:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M. Fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and 6:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer JOLAS, 6:35, 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 8:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and via St. Johnsbury to Lake Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route via Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of tourist's guide to scenery, places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."
FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 2 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Brest, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had at the low rates as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express in goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHIEFFLIN, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARSONS, will leave on SATURDAY, 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed direct on by the great Southern mail train, thereby saving time, and the only direct and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 98 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. FOSS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 8 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 13, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, and Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 5 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Patented for sixteen patents, dated,
Feb. 19, 1856. Dec. 2, 1856.
Oct. 28, 1856. Dec. 9, 1856.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the public as the cheapest, fastest and most durable billiard players of consistency, speed and true angles ever obtained in any billiard table. Saloon rooms, &c., fitted and TIPS furnished. Warerooms, No. 10 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 75 hours' travel, including four hours on railway from Galway to London, via Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:

INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23.

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27.

AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug. 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, H. COURTNAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway, FRIDAY, July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through in any part of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway:

First class....$60 | Second class....$45 | Third class....$30

Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull, from thence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.

Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 44 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wilkinson.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Kyrle.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone,

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Tiemann in the Chair.

Petitions were received in relation to frauds in the Fulton Market, and were referred to the Committee having that matter in charge.

A resolution of inquiry into the cause why the contract for iron railing for Tompkins-square has not been advertised for by the Street Commissioner was offered by Alderman Beeks.

Alderman Tucker opposed the adoption of the resolution. He had been informed that the Street Commissioner was receiving plans for the work, and he could not see the propriety of, &c.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution requiring the Croton Board to report the papers in their possession in relation to the grading, &c., of the pavement of Broadway. The resolution was adopted.

The petition of John F. Nesbith was received, on the resolution of reducing the assessment of $805 33, for flooding the vacant lots in Thirty-eighth-street, near Broadway, under an agreement with James Farey, formerly Street Commissioner. It appeared that Farey divided up the job into several small jobs, so as to evade the charter of 1853, which required him to advertise for proposals. It was stated that 30 cents per foot, which, in the aggregate, would amount to $919 50, was a fair price, instead of $308 33, as was charged. A resolution reducing the assessment was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, in favor of requesting the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to connect their track at Chambers-street with the Hudson River Railroad track, and to run cars thereon through Hudson, Canal and West streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to Fifty-third-street, so far as practicable for the accommodation of City passengers, was called up.

Alderman Tucker opposed the adoption of the resolution, opposed to the report, because he thought the Eighth-avenue Road had too much power already—they had control of the City Government. He had been told by one of those interested in the Company, that if they had known he would have taken a position against extending their powers, they would have defeated his election.

Alderman Beeks exhibited a petition to which some twenty yards of names were attached, in favor of allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run their cars in the City.

After a long debate Alderman Owens moved to consider the Croton Resolutions, which was lost.

Alderman Beard moved to reconsider, which was lost.

Alderman Tucker moved that the franchise be given to the Eighth-avenue Road, which was lost.

The report was then lost for want of a constitutional vote, and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

City Receipts and Expenses for Six Months.

The following report of the Comptroller is to be sent to the Board of Councilmen at their next session:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 15, 1858.

To the Board of Councilmen:

The Comptroller has received from the Board of Councilmen a resolution of the 10th of May, directing him to furnish to the Board full details of all matters under the control of his department, as contemplated by the 20th section of the City Charter.

The two statements annexed, marked 1 and 2, show the amount of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department for the first two quarters of the year 1858, ending respectively on the 31st day of March and the 30th day of June.

It is shown in statement No. 1 that the total amount of expenditures for the first quarter of the year, including payments made by the issue of Assessment Bonds, is.....$2,573,426 14

The payments for the second quarter, as shown by statement No. 2, including payments made by the issue of Central Park Fund stock, is.....4,640,552 84

Making a total of payments in six months ending June 30.....$7,213 978 98

The amount paid into the Treasury for the first quarter of the year, as shown by statement No. 1, is.....$1,443,697 12

And for the second quarter, as shown by statement No. 2, the amount is.....4,299 292 46

Making a total for six months, end-ing June 30.....$5,742,989 58

The excess of expenditures over receipts has been paid from the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1857.

It will be seen, by reference to the tables, that there has been borrowed on Revenue Bonds, in anticipation of the tax of 1858, in the first quarter of the year, the sum of.....$619,500 00

And in the second quarter.....3,690 650 00

Making a total of.....$4,310,150 00

During the same period there has been paid on account of Revenue Bonds previously issued, as shown by statement No. 1.....$1,187,650 00

Statement No. 2.....1,710,650 00

Total.....$2,898,300 00

In connection with this subject, and as a further compliance with the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, the Comptroller respectfully refers to a detailed statement of all the expenditures made by the Finance Department for the quarter ending on the 30th June, which will be presented simultaneously with the present report. Reference is also made to a similar detailed statement for the quarter ending on the 31st March last. All which is respectfully submitted. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Expenditures and Receipts of City Government from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Almshouse	$100,000 00	
Aqueduct repairs and improvements	2,480 25	
Board of Health	93 00	
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	248 75	
City Contingencies	14,289 82	
County Contingencies	942 29	
Coroners' Fees	2,790 56	
Cleaning Streets under contract	12,916 20	
Arrears and Delinquencies	564 30	
Fire Department	2,357 23	
Fire Telegraph	233 32	
Interest on Revenue Bonds	46,985 28	
Intestate Estates	905 17	
Lamps and Gas	41,130 77	
Monument to Maj. Gen. Worth	5,000 00	
Officers' Fees	2,999 23	
Police	239,000 00	
Printing	7,144 42	
Public Buildings—construction and repairs	5,493 09	
Rents	6,373 15	
Real Estate Expenses	83 25	
Stationery	6,252 30	
Supplies to Public Offices	7,477 30	
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	4,245 74	
Salaries	121,733 30	
Street Expenses and Paving	2,978 08	
Wells and Pumps, and repairing	71 49	
Water-Pipes and Laying	17,604 60	
Arrearages of 1856	176,057 43	
Carried forward	$933,042 11	
Received from City Contingencies $25 10		
Received from Cleaning Streets.. 1,320 30		
Received from Fire Department. 1,263 92—	2,616 22	
Total City Government	$930,425 89	

Expenditures and Receipts on Trust and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Brought forward	$933,042 11	$2,616 22
Charges on Arr. of Taxes		51 10
Common Schools for City	300,000 00	
Croton Aqueduct Department, for Sewers	10,970 00	32,223 76
Croton Water-Works Extension	2,611 50	
County Clerk's Office	2,337 50	3,151 24
Court of Common Pleas		1,064 23
Central Park Awards	3,053 23	146 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	600 00	
Filling Sunken Lots, under ord. Com. Council	76 09	
Interest on Assessments		10,010 45
Liens on Lots (reappropriated)		114 90
New Reservoir Awards	1,996 93	
Refunded on Assessment Sales	305 25	270 97
Surrogate's Office	2,221 50	4,519 43
Superior Court	1,650 00	1,489 72
Streets, Opening	18,671 28	11,714 11
Street Paving	15,668 64	2,241 02
Redemption of Rev. Bds	1,187,650 00	619,500 00
Redemption of Asst. Bds	4,000 00	
Judgments	20 259 13	
Commissioners of Rec'd. Tompkins Market, re-building	75,000 00	
Sewer Connections	30,638 40	2,075 00
Assessment Bds (5 years)		43,000 00
Fencing Vacant Lots		589 97
Arrears of Assessment		52,482 39
Six per cent. Water Stk. (new reserved)		11,700 00
Six per cent. Central Prk. Fund Stk. (new arsenal)		5,000 00
Stock in Tompkins Mkt.		68,700 00
Premium on Stocks		318 23
Receiver of Taxes		451,930 43
Arrears of Taxes		61,677 65
Interest on Taxes		35,886 16
Totals	$2,604,726 14	$1,443,697 12
Paid by Assessment Bonds for account of Sewers	$15,300 00	
Filling Sunken Lots	2,500 00	
Street Paving	50,000 00	
Total	$66,800 00	

Expenditures of City Government, from April 1 to June 30, 1858.

	Expenditures.
Almshouse	$125,000 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	5,004 69
Board of Health	4 149 00
Belgian Pavement	43,862 44
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	586 72
City Contingencies	44,878 61
County Contingencies	19,483 98
City Inspector's Department	5,846 56
Coroners' Fees	3 333 31
Cleaning Streets under contract	107,582 66
City Hall Fire Look-out Plans	250 00
Docks and Piers, building, repairing, cleaning, dredging slips	2,364 48
Donations	11,080 00
Errors and Delinquencies	980 69
Fire Department	21,586 99
Fire Telegraph	858 25
Interest on Revenue Bonds	133,333 33
Interest on Assessment Bonds	6,328 09
Intestate Estates	2 750 49
Lamps and Gas	97,738 18
Lands and Places	7,150 23
Law Expenses (D. D. Conover)	13,367 39
Law Expenses, Metropolitan Police	16,550 00
Markets	4,666 66
Officers' Fees	4,235 19
Police	240,000 00
Public buildings—construction and repairs	10,567 78
Printing	9,511 19
Real Estate	2,660 66
Roads and Avenues, and Arrears of 1857	22,568 47
Removing Obstructions in Streets and Harbor	205 85
Stationery	2,589 06
Supplies to Public Offices	2,541 01
Sewers—repairing and cleansing	166,166 79
Salaries	5 929 61
Street Expenses and Paving	90,337 60
Salary for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	4,000 00
Salaries (D. D. Conover and clerks)	37,570 16
Tenth-av. working as a country road (reappointed)	1,271 65
Wells and Pumps, and Repairing	478 57
Water-Pipes, and Laying	36,131 15
Arrearages of 1857	120,740 46
Carried up	$1,450 223 34
Received from Street-cleaning	2,000 67
Total City Government Expense	$1,447,341 67

Expenditures and Receipts on Trust and Special Accounts, from April 1 to June 30, 1858.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Brought forward	$1,450,223 34	$2,990 67
Asylum for Idiots	240 00	
Belgian Pavement	4,925 79	
Charges on Arr'rs of Tax		6 40
Com. Schools for State	230,360 21	
Common Schools for City	250,000 00	
Croton Aqueduct Department for Sewers	16,693 90	19,911 15
Croton Water Works Extension	10,692 15	
County Clerk's Office	3,237 50	4,926 35
Court of Common Pleas		5,355 61
Central Park Awards	105,173 43	22,162 72
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	600 00	
Filling Sunken Lots, under ord. Com. Council	2,032 74	
Institution for the Blind	500 00	
Interest on Assessments		16,562 16
Liens on Lots (reappropriated)	149 85	97 66
New-York Juv'e Asylum	25,520 00	20,290 15
New Reservoir Awards	23,080 18	
Refunded on Assessment Sales	4 03	
Surrogate's Office	3,712 11	4,144 31
Superior Court	1,650 00	1 528 94
Streets, opening	18,671 28	20,290 15
Streets, paving	15,748 25	7,575 56
State Mill Tax, 2¼ mills	400,000 00	
Redemption of Revenue Bonds	1,710,650 00	3,690,650 00
Redemption of Assessment Bonds and Interest Five-Year Bonds	58,752 49	
Judgments	31,714 38	132 07
Sewer Connections		16,389 00
Assessment Bonds (five years)		1,300 00
Arrears of Assessments		31,186 09
Six per Cent. Central Park Fund Stock (Arsenal)		71,300 00
Tompkins' Market Stock		61,000 00
Premium on Stocks		161 25
Receiver of Taxes		203,584 21
Arrears of Taxes		73,439 06
Interest on Taxes		35,863 87
Unclaimed Warrants	2,900 00	
Tomp. Market, rebuilding	1,110 61	
Supervr. (1857) Salaries	1,584 08	
Claims Legalized by Leg.	8,937 60	
Legal Expenses of Elec'n.	340 00	
Salaries Com. Coun., 1857.	22,966 00	
Total by Warrants	$4,494,592 84	$4,290,292 45
In addition to the above there has been paid by Six Per Cent. Central Park Fund Stock, on Central Park Awards	$146,000 00	

The expenditures have averaged $1,202,329 83 per month for the six months.

Board of Health.

SWILL-MILKMEN WHITEWASHED.

The Board of Health met on Wednesday, his Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

Councilman Genet moved that his resolution be taken up, directing the City Inspector to proceed with the removal of garbage and ashes from the streets in the Twelfth Ward.

The motion was agreed to.

The City Inspector forwarded a communication, inclosing a petition from certain citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, complaining that Mr. John F. Eckel, proprietor of the Melting establishment at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, had not complied with the resolution of the Board directing him to raise the chimneys of his factory as high as those of the Butchers' fat melting establishment; also, that he had neglected putting caps on them, and to cover his vats in a similar manner. The petitioners ask that Mr. Eckel may be compelled to close his place until the Board is satisfied that their demands have been met satisfactorily. The City Inspector asks for instructions how to act in this matter.

On the motion of Alderman McSpedon, the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

The order of the day was then taken up—the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee on the swill-milk question.

The majority report was read, and also the report of the minority.

The adoption of the majority report was moved by Councilman Fraser.

Alderman Owens moved the adoption of the minority report.

Alderman Tucker said the majority of the Committee had done their duty without prejudice, and faithfully, with much labor and care. If the Board adopted the minority report, might not people in the swill-milk trade go above One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and there, with impunity, continue this traffic. He had told the other members of the Committee, before a report had been agreed upon, that, in his opinion, each one of them ought to put his opinions in writing, and that the Committee ought to compare notes. He had handed to them what he had written, but, on their returning his notes, no comment was made on what he had appended.

Alderman Reed—No, not one.

Alderman Tucker proceeded to defend himself from the charge of inconsistency in signing the majority report.

Alderman Tuomey delivered a violent personal philippic against the proprietor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and was repeatedly reminded by the Mayor that in styling Mr. Leslie an "English wagabones," who "had changed his name," he was travelling out of the record.

Councilman Arcularius hoped the matter would be disposed of in a summary manner. He had not discovered that any question had been put to the medical witnesses as to the character of the beef of these cows. He agreed with Alderman Tucker that not a single witness, whether butcher, physician or farmer had been able to adduce a fact in proof of the sweeping assertion that thousands of infants had been destroyed by the use of the milk in question.

Alderman Reed explained why he had consented to serve on the Committee. Public opinion was strongly opposed to swill-milk. The animals in several stables had been carefully examined by himself and others of the Committee. He had been a professional butcher all his life, and was prepared to say that, so far from finding the cows diseased in the way described, the facts were quite otherwise; they were just as healthy as any *similar* class of cows taken at random from any collection. His attention had for the last seven years been repeatedly directed to the stables in Sixteenth-street, and they had been uniformly cleanly. The evidence of the Inspector of the Ward was to the effect they are not more cleanly now than at any other period during the past five years. The Alderman then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of the medical men, especially that of Dr. Francis, and remarked upon his admission that he had never opened the body of a diseased cow, or seen one. The statement that gentleman had given, as well as that of Dr. Gasscox, was purely theoretic as to the supposed consequences of drinking what had been termed "swill-milk." There was not a particle of evidence to prove that it had ever injured a cat. As to the teeth falling out, the miserable driveller who had alarmed the public evidently knew nothing about the mouths of cattle in their natural and healthy state. Among eight hundred cows not one had been found with a single ulcerated sore upon their bodies, and the beef of some that had been killed was of the finest description. It had been said that the swill-milk cows were as unlike healthy cows, as a man was unlike a healthy man who had been long confined in prison. All he could say was, that he never saw finer animals than had fallen under his notice in Sixteenth-street. He would beg to make some personal explanations in reference to Frank Leslie, *alias* Carter, who had commenced from motives only of dollars and cents his crusade upon the milk-dealers. The speaker proceeded to denounce in strong language the conduct of that person, freely bestowing upon him the vilest and most disgraceful epithets language can furnish.

Alderman Owens said he should vote in favor of the minority report from conviction, and yet could not but respect the impressions of those who felt compelled to vote differently. He certainly preferred milk from long-tailed cows than from cattle with short tails. He deprecated all personalities.

Councilman Brady would vote for the minority report. Whatever Frank Leslie might be, that was out of the question. He had done great good whatever might be his motive in exposing the swill-milk trade. He (Brady) had investigated the condition of these stables. It never was the ordination of nature that cows should be fed upon hot fluids and be kept continuously confined in close buildings in a large City.

Alderman Tucker said that if the minority report were adopted, it would be an indorsement of what Leslie had done, and that he wished to avoid. He was satisfied, that whether swill-milk were bad or good, more children died from the want of milk than from the effects of the milk they are taking.

Alderman Brady said that some good ought to arise from an investigation that had occupied so much time. The question was not between Frank Leslie and the people of New-York. He was out of the consideration, or ought to be. The people of New-York believed swill-milk to be injurious, and no reasoning would remove that impression. If the resolution were adopted, it would only be that the swill-milk would be procured from a spot above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, whither the nuisance would be removed. He moved that the report be referred back to the Committee, to decide upon the possibility of removing the nuisance altogether.

The Mayor expressed a decided opinion that it was not the use of swill that produced disease among the cows, but the stabling them in close confined places, where the use of the most unexceptionable food would, under such circumstances, produce evil results. He had hoped that some effort would be made to abate the mischief in accordance with such a view of the subject.

Alderman Tucker asked that the matter be laid over as a special order for next meeting. Members had not had an opportunity of carefully examining the evidence.

The Mayer observed that if all the world came to him and signed that diseased cows could produce healthy milk, he would not believe it.

Alderman Stark would move as an amendment that all swill-milk dealers should be compelled to placard their establishments with a notification that they deal in that article. It was not for him to say that swill-milk was injurious—though he believed it was. But the public ought to know what they were buying and drinking.

Alderman Reed said that would not meet the case of the people who adulterate "country milk" with chalk, saleratus, burnt sugar, molasses, salt, ice and many other more injurious additions than water. Sour, stale milk cured by chemical additions was always injurious, but the milk from the Sixteenth-street stables is always fresh and warm. Nothing could be more detrimental to children than sour milk, even from the country, and still more when the sourness is removed artificially. Why should a particular class of individuals be stealed out for prosecution? Swill—the mess was undoubtedly horrid. What was it? barley, rye, ground, mixed with pure Croton water to which a ferment had been added. One peck of Indian meal would produce more flesh than a bushel of corn. If people knew the secrets of bakeries all over the country, they would not buy bread, much less country milk, with all its nastiness.

His Honor, the Mayor, explained why he should vote for the minority report, repeating the reasons he had already given. Besides, the thing was a trap for the swill-milk dealers uniformly labeled their conveyances as bringing milk from Westchester County, or from other places in the country.

On the amendment to substitute the minority report for the majority, the vote stood 10 to 9 against *such amendment*.

Councilman Brady called the attention of the Committee to the evidence of Dr. Francis. No diseased animal could furnish wholesome food for human beings. As to butchers, he would ask Alderman Reed if the Board had not found it necessary to make ordinances to prevent them from offering bad meat for sale? Why had Mr. Leslie been refused admission into their stables if the milk dealers had been acting fairly with the public? He, Councilman Brady, was in Sixteenth-street previous to this investigation, and the place was then by no means clean where those animals were kept. Swill milk and swill-fed beef ought to be driven from the City.

The amendment of Alderman Stark was pressed to a division, and lost by 10 to 16.

On the motion to adopt the majority report, the vote in its favor stood 16 to 11.

Affirmative—Aldermen Stephens, Tucker, Tuomey, Reed, Boole, Davis. Councilmen Bickford, Crawford, Rhodes, Frazer, Cornell, Mulligan, Genet, Galpin, Arcularius, Nolan.

Negative—Mayor Tiemann, Aldermen Starr, Adams, Lynes, Owens. Councilmen Webb, Platt, Brady, Ross, Haswell, Bunce.

Absentees—Aldermen Clancy, Hoffmire, Wilmott, Bradley, McSpedon, Councilmen McCarty, McGarren, Gilmartin, Van Tine, Costello, Cross, Dunn.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Health Commissioners met in the Mayor's office at noon on Thursday.

The following communication was received from Doctor Thompson, Health officer at Quarantine:

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health:

I hereby submit a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on the 13th instant.

By a perusal of the same it will be seen that the Quarantine authorities are respectfully requested to cooperate in carrying out their provisions, and inasmuch as to do so will vary slightly from the regulations which have been heretofore established at Quarantine, and approved of by your Honorable Board, it is very proper that I should lay the whole matter before you for consideration.

The first resolution of the Castleton Board of Health provides that no person engaged in service on shipboard at Quarantine shall be permitted to pass the Quarantine gate till ten days after he shall have ceased to be thus employed. This resolution conflicts with the present and past regulations, which have been found by experience to be sufficiently restrictive. For the past three years and more the rule of detention in regard to stevedores has been five days instead of ten, and such rule has been adopted in view of the period incubative of yellow fever, it being true of the nature of the disease that persons exposed to the virus will sicken of the malady in five days, if at all. But, notwithstanding the ten-day rule of the said Board is thus apparently unnecessary, and in conflict with the five day rule mentioned by your Board, practically, the experiment of the ten-day rule as is requested, cannot be burdensome, for the persons who are bonded and permitted to act as stevedores at quarantine are not allowed, as a general rule, to pass the gate, or go without the quarantine inclosure at all during the quarantine season. If any variation from this requirement has been observed, it has been proof that the health regulations have been wilfully violated, or else that the person so observed, in case of death of a relative, or some similar emergency, throwing off his soiled clothes and putting on clean ones, has been permitted to leave the quarantine premises for a limited period. It will hence be seen that the present regulations or practice at quarantine, in reference to those who are engaged in discharging infected cargoes are not essentially different from those sought to be enforced by the Town Board of Health of Castleton. With the approbation of your honorable Board, therefore, the spirit of the resolution referred will be cheerfully complied with.

The last two resolutions passed by the town Board of Health, in effect, request that the health authorities of the port shall prohibit passengers and crews, and their luggage, from passing out of the Quarantine gate and up to the City by the Staten Island ferry boats. To carry these resolutions into effect, would be to make a great change in the practice of quarantine, and to saddle passengers and crews with much additional detention and expense. Neither the State nor the port has furnished, nor has the authority to furnish, a conveyance for passengers, crews and their baggage, from Quarantine to the City of New-York; and it is obvious, therefore, if passengers and their effects, having been cared for and detained until they are judged to be free from infection, are prohibited from passing the Quarantine gate, and from the privilege of finding their way to parts unknown, by the Staten Island ferry boats, they must remain as unwilling prisoners within the walls of Quarantine.

I am aware that passengers and luggage passing out of Quarantine gate, and to the City of New-York upon the ferry-boats, is a source of alarm to those of our fellow citizens who travel on said boats, and I would rejoice to aid in the lessening of such alarm, and in doing away with it altogether, if the Quarantine establishment had any other mode of transit to New-York and the world at large than the Staten Island ferry-boats. Not that the passengers and luggage referred to are allowed to pass from the Quarantine premises in a condition to endanger the public health, but that it is always well to avoid the creation of alarm in regard to the spread of pestilence. If the State or the port will furnish a convenient mode of transit for passengers and their luggage from Quarantine to New-York, I would recommend a full compliance with the request of the Board of Health of Castleton, as expressed in the last two resolutions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.
Quarantine, July 15, 1858.

This communication having been read, the following resolutions, offered by Mayor Tiemann, were adopted:

Whereas, The Mayor and Commissioners of Health have received a communication from the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, with a copy of resolutions passed by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Staten Island,

Resolved, That said communication be accepted; and further

Resolved, That this Board will cheerfully comply with the last two resolutions of the said Board of Health, at Castleton, provided that they furnish means of conveyance for the passengers and their luggage mentioned in the said resolutions, from the Quarantine to this City free from expense to said passengers or the City of New-York.

The Commission then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 15.

$7,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	93	50 Hud. Riv. R. R.	27⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s	93	50 do	27⅞
5,000 Mis. St. 6s	85½	100 do	27⅞
2,000 N. C. 6s	96¼	100 do	28
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	65 Harlem R. R Pref	22⅝
9,000 Erie R. Bds. '75	38	25 Panama RR	103⅞
1,000 Hud. R. R. 1st m.	102¼	10 Clev. & Cin. R.R.	23
1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.	86¼	400 Reading R. R.	45⅞
4,000 Har. R. R. 2d M.	77	100 do	46
1,500 Ill Cen. R. R. Bs.	87⅛	200 do	46
4,000 do	87	100 do	45⅝
11,000 La Cr. & M. L. G. B.	31⅝	1400 do	46¼
3,000 do	31⅝	7 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	22⅝
26,000 do	31	300 do	23
2,000 M. S. & N. I. Bds.	68	110 M. S. & N. Ia. pf. stk.	44
10 Bank of America	102	50 do	44
7 Imp. & Trad's Bk.	104	50 do	44⅛
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	80	50 do	44⅜
30 do	80½	200 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	87⅜
10 Park Bank	101	50 do	87
5 Am. Ex. Bank	106	200 Clev. & Toledo R.R.	36
23 Union Bank	110⅜	50 do	35¼
10 Nat. Bk. Com. Co.	87½	500 do	35⅜
40 Penn. Coal Co.	71	50 do	35⅝
200 Gardner Gold Co.	1⅜	100 do	35¾
25 Canton Company	19½	300 Chic. & R. I. R.	70
1021 N. Y. Con. R. R.	85	5 do	70¼
100 do	85	500 do	70
200 do	84½	50 do	70
250 do	85¼	50 do	70
400 Erie Railroad	19¾	140 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19¼
15 do	19¾	200 La Cross & Mil. R.	5⅛
5 do	19¾	75 do	5⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Lou. 6s	93	150 Hud. Riv. R.R.	29⅛
8,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 Reading R. R.	46¼
1,000 Mis. St. 6s	85½	100 do	45⅝
3 000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	100 do	45½
1,000 R. & E. R. 7s '75	34½	200 do	45⅝
3,000 La C. & M. L. G. 6s	30½	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	85½
3,000 do	30½	30 M. S. & N. I. pf. stk.	44¼
26 Amer. R. R.	106	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	87½
100 Mich S. & N. I. R.R.	23¼	100 Clev. & Tol. RR.	36
25 Pacific M. S. Co.	81¾	50 do	36¼
45 do	81¾	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR.	70¼
100 N. Y. C. R. R.	86½	100 do	70¼
50 do	85¾	50 La Cross & Mil. R.R	5
100 do	85¼	25 Mil. & Mis. R. R.	19¾
50 Erie R. R.	19¾	100 do	19¾
150 do	19¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$10,000 Clev. & Tol. R. 7s	80	10 Relief Fire Ins. Co.	120⅛
2 2dmgs. asst'g to $3,166 100		10 Gallatin Ins. Co.	92¾
16 National Bank	107	$12,000 S. & H. Val. R. 7s	15
20 Sec. Fire Ins. Co.	100¾	2,000 Del. & R'tan'O'loo.	80
5 Com. Fire Ins. Co.	91	4,000 Missouri 6s	84½
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	102¾	60 Brooklyn Bank	108
10 Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	101	10 Park Bank	107
10 Robb'd Fire Ins. Co.	95	30 New W'ld Fire Ins. Co.	104
10 New W'ld Fire Ins. Co.	98¼	5 Mere. Marine Ins. Co.	73½
5 Indemnity Ins. Co.	97½	20 Harlem R.	10

Financial.

Some discounts of September paper have been reported to-day at the rate of 5 ₰ cent. per annum. Money is considerably left over the Brokers on Stock security at the usual rate, through the ordinary terms for clearing, viz., 4@5 ₰ cent. The New-York Banks, believing of the heavy Southern and Southwestern Bills continue to accumulate, and as, in some instances, a small interest is allowed on these, in accord the corresponding banks here employ the money on the best terms they can make on the Street. We believe the list of September paper referred to was taken at bank. The Boston banks are largely debtor to New-York, the aggregate balances being estimated at $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. Philadelphia is nearly even with New-York. The [illegible] Specie on the last official statements from the leading four cities is mainly at New-York. The reserve at New-Orleans holds steady.

New-York, July 10	$112,230,347	$66,188,856	$61,795,784	$1,331,511
Boston, July 13	54,261,000	21,675,000	9,000,000	1,200,000
Philadelphia, July 13	23,783,795	15,620,464	6,760,754	1,179,311
New-Orleans, July 3	13,221,555	16,013,100	10,676,974	1,600,000
Sub-Treas., N. Y. July 10			5,542,347	
Total	$203,497,697	$119,497,420	$94,776,859	$5,310,822
Last week	202,000,000	118,000,000	94,000,000	5,000,000

There is some business to-day in bills on [illegible]

Specie has come up most of the Gold bars by the California steamer yesterday, in anticipation of export orders. The demand for Saturday's steamer will probably reach $300,000 or $400,000. No further telegraphic summary from the *Canada* was received to the close of 'Change hour. Confidence in the success of the Atlantic Cable, though never strong among our business people, has somewhat improved within a day or two, owing to the reported caution in the movement of the telegraph fleet.

The reports from the West of the business in July over the railways are somewhat contradictory. The Michigan Southern and Galena lines are said to be doing a fair traffic. The Illinois Central the first week or ten days did poorly, as compared with last season. The new line of the Wabash Valley is again in thorough condition, and the cattle and freight, as well as passenger trains run through with regularity. The pleasure travel over the New-York roads is increasing this week.

The Stock Exchange recovered all that it had lost on prices for the previous day or two, at the early Board to-day, and in the afternoon the closing terms were even higher than on Monday, with a general report of a strong market. The demonstration for the *Bear* account, yesterday and the day before, seems only to have served to test the rising tendency of four or five of the prominent Railway stocks, led by New-York Central, on which the contest is more spirited than on any other high stock. It sold at 85¾, as against 84 yesterday forenoon, closing 85¼@¾. Rock Island advanced from 74¾@75¼ on Wednesday to 76@76¼ this afternoon; Galena, 87¼@88, and Erie, 19¾ ₰ cent. There was another sharp turn in Pacific Mail shares, and the demand to supply maturing contracts made 20 or 30 days ago carried the price up to 81¼ ₰ cent. The Frazer River news and the immense increase in travel on the line of steamers belonging to this Company, between San Francisco and Puget's Sound, comes inopportunely for the *Sports*, though on the other hand they derive help from the oracular doubts expressed by somebody inside the Mail office, here, as to the disposition of the 1st August surplus. We do not hear, however, that either the Directors or great body of the Proprietors or Stockholders of the concern have yet been consulted as to any other disposition than the extra dividend usual in seasons of success like the present. The State Stock list was again fine for *Missouris*. The demand was ¼ ₰ cent. less strong for Tennessees and Virginias. Louisiana Sixes advanced to 93 ₰ cent.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH'S ROAD, JUNE 25.

Capital Stock	$1,899,500
Land Grant Mortgage	5 000,000
State of Missouri Mortgage	3,000,000
Convertible Bonds	310,000
Plain Bonds	11,000
Total	$10,220,500
Of which expended to date	8,533,238
On hand,	
Land Grant Bonds	$1,490,500
Stock Instalments due	296,500

The length of the work, through the centre of the State of Missouri, from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, is 207 miles. The Federal Government Land Grant is 600,000 acres. The State Loan to the Company—constituting a first lien upon the Road—is $3,000,000. And this will illustrate the character of the security for the Missouri State Stock, additional to the Public Faith and the legislative pledge of an Interest Sinking Fund to guard against the possible default of the Railway Company. That portion of the State 6 ₰ cents. issued to this Road, for example, takes precedence of lien in an actual expenditure, which will soon amount to *three-fold* the loan.

From the report before us, to the 25th of June, we find that the estimate to complete the work is $1,272,500. Of the Stock installments due, $115,000 will be immediately available. The Land-Grant Bonds on hand, $1,490,500, are to be disposed of at the fiscal agency of the Company in Boston, on the 14th of August, to the highest responsible bidders, to be paid for by installments running to the 17th of January next. The Trustees are W. H. Swift, Sydney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer.

On Wednesday of last week, the Governor of New-Jersey, and the other members of the New-Jersey Board of Bank Commissioners, visited Tom's River, for the purpose of making a thorough examination into the condition and character of the Bank of Trade at Tom's River, and other banking institutions in that locality. The substance of the Commissioners' report, in reference to the Bank of Trade, has been made public. From this it appears that the said bank is owned in Wall-street; that it has no banking-house at Tom's River; has discounted no notes; received no deposits; and done no business there; that it has no officers or directors at that place; that the only property of the Banking Association at said place was an *empty* safe; that there were no books or papers of the Association there, except some *blank* books brought down from New-York on the day of the arrival of the Bank Commissioners; that no notes had ever been issued at Tom's River, or money left there for the redemption of such notes. In this connection it may be well to add that the holders of bills on this bank are entirely secured against loss—the State Treasurer of New-Jersey having $80,500 of sterling Virginia Bonds (which are now worth about 90) in his hands, with which to redeem a circulation of $66,000. The Chancellor of the State will, doubtless, lose no time in disposing of the securities of the Bank, to provide specie to redeem its outstanding circulation.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of June, 1858, were.....$73,826 99

Same month last year.....65,853 68

Increase, 12 ₰ cent.....$7,973 31

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Ohio have made a further award by private contract to Messrs. Thompson Bros., of this City, of $100,000 of Ohio State 6 ₰ cent. Stock of the Temporary Loan due 1861.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ₰ cent on a capital of $200,000, with surplus of over $70,000.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held in Baltimore, Wednesday morning, the revenue of the road for the month of June was reported as follows:

	Main Stem.	N.W.Virg'a.	Wash Br.	Total.
For Pass'rs.	$55 527 96	$2,955 63	$27,193 61